CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,345 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... Rs. 8
Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ... Rs. 9-12 per Doz. bottles.
Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers!

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	3527	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4169	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3325	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3836	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	3011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

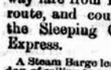
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons H.P.	Captains. About	
ROSETTA	3325	700	C. Gadd	29th Jan.
ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Us ual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	900	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtingor	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,300	350	13th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,900	550	28th Feb. '91

TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The s.s. "SELENE," Captain R. Mayer, will be despatched as above on the 3rd February.
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
26th January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,569	Geo. Read	28th Feb. '91

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES *via* BARCELONA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	Jas Brown	14th Feb. '91

THE above Steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and have every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1891.

THE s. s. "YORKSHIRE," J. O'Neil, Commander, will be SAILING to PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, and HAVRE, on or about the 30th instant. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare for a First-Class passage to the above places, Rs. 275, 300 and 330 respectively.
Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
OR CAPTAIN on Board.

THE "CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF PERTH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed at the Quay at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th January, 1891.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article in the Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK and SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

BOOT and SHOE TRADE WANTED a Representative in Bombay to TAKE ORDERS from the SAMPLES of MAJOR HOWE'S celebrated BRAND of BOOTS and SHOES. (Goods can be shipped direct to respectable houses).
Apply, Major HOWE, Boot and Shoe manufacturer, 13 Queen Victoria Street, City London.

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Ant septic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 51.
AGENTS:—

ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest Military Garrison in India —a Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native Troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large Civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the Notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Trunk Lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language would find the Publication of the Announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making Announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenth-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the Contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA PRESERVES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
IMPORTED DIRECT PER S.S. "BISAGNO."

GINGER	Per Jar Rs.	2 4
CHOW-CHOW	" "	2 8
COMQUATZ	" "	3 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growth.
Per 2 lb. tins, 9 annas.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEESE.

DOUBLE GLOSTER—In cut.....per lb. 0 14
DUTCH EDAMS, weighing about 4lbs. (by the whole Cheese only)..per lb. 0 13

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN,
By F. C. O. BEAMAN, Esq., C. S.
THACKER & CO., LD.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!
SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS AND BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and Pass BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

JET and "Ebony," a Pair of Black English showy COBS, splendid Trotters.
"DUKE" Bay Waler Gelding, purchased last year, thoroughly broken as a Charger.
"CATO," Bay Waler Gelding, lately purchased, half broken.
All the above horses are open to Vet's examination. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. SHAM RAO,
Superintendent,
H. H. the Maharajah Mysore's Stables.
Cumballa Hill, Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

FOR SALE.

"THE GENERAL" B. W. G., aged 6. Height 16¼. Black Points. Passed Charger from the 8th Hussars' School. Ridden during the Poona Cauge-of-Exercises. Price Rs. 1,100. Handsome, quiet, and up to weight. Believed sound. Veterinary Certificate if required.
A small new easy running Cart, English make, with fast Trotters and good-looking 13-hands Pony. English Harness. Driven in Mahableshwar and Poona. Rs. 400.
For particulars communicate with MAJOR F. SPRATT, R. E., Military Secretary to C.-in-C., Poona.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST ARRIVED a Brand New English-Built Cane Landau suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestaft.
A brand new Cee and under-spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.
Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.
Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.
Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ton Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.
Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street. Whitefriars, London.

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

APRICOTS.	GREENGAGES
PEACHES.	MIRABELLES.
RED AND WHITE PEARS.	GREEN AND GOLDEN CHINOIS.

At Rs. 1-12 per lb.

SWEETS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
SUGARED ALMONDS	1 8 per lb.	SUGARED ALMONDS	2 4 per lb.
PRALINES DE ROSE	2 4 "	PRALINES DE VANILLE	2 4 "
SILVERED COMFITS AND ALMONDS	3 12 "	LIQUEUR SWEETS	1 12 "
FRAMBOISINES	2 0 "	NOUGATINES	2 0 "
PRUNALINES	2 0 "	APRICOTINES	2 0 "

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER KINDS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C., &C.
TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.
TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.
HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING, PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS.
REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SEASON'S STOCK.

PATENT DRESS OXFORD SHOES ..... Rs. 12 0
Do. do. with Toe Caps ..... " 12 8
A MOST FAVORABLE PURCHASE FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating yo upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their colours there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 29TH,

Ladies' Sessions only, 10 40 12. Free. General Public 2 to 4 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Admission Eight Annas.
8-29 to 11 p.m.

Grand Military and Naval Night. Admission Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors, 8 annas. Skates free to Military and Naval men.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 30TH JAN., 1891,
At 8-30 p. m.

SPEECHES by W. S. CAINE, Esq., and Rev. J. H. BATESON, General Secretary, Army Temperance Association.

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

TICKETS, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4
May be had at
SOUNDY & Co.,
or from
S. TOMLINSON,
Municipal Offices.

THE MACIVOR CHARTERED S. S. "WAVERLEY" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via EURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January 1891. Agents.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, qualified European FIRST ENGINEER and SECOND WEAVING MASTER for Indore State Mills. Salary to each Rs. 301 per mensem. Apply immediately to Naib Diwan Khasgi. None need apply who have had no practical experience of the working of a Mill.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.
Indore, 28th January, 1891.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "Basel Mission" handmade Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the Genuine "Mission" Cloths can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the Depot of Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., No. 21 Medows Street.

WANTED, ENUMERATORS for the ensuing Census Operations from the 19th to the 27th February, 1891, at Re. 1 each per day.

Must be able to read and write English intelligently. Apply personally Census Office, Babula Tank Road, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

FOR SALE.—Owner suddenly obliged to go home—

	Rs.
SKIPPER, B.A.P., 13-3, hunter regularly last season, and this with Bombay Hounds, and never sick a day. Good after Pig. Goes well in a trap or tandem	175
DEMON, C.A.P. 13-3, hunted this season with Bombay Hounds. Believed to be sound. Good fencer, snaffle mouth	200
SENATOR, B.A.P., 13-2, very handsome. Good trapper. Has been fired on off foreleg. Believed to be practically sound and suitable for ordinary hacking purposes	400
English-built Dog-cart by Windover, suitable for 13-2 to 14-2 Horses. In good Order; in use only 18 months	350
One set black country Harness, in good order	25

Apply to
C. H. ROSS,
71, Apollo Street or Yacht Club.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES' GRAVING DOCK will probably be OPENED towards the end of next month (February.)

It has a length of 536 feet, a breadth at the entrance of 65 feet 6 inches, and a depth on the cill at H. W. O. S. Tides of 29 feet 3 inches, and is entered from the Wet Docks Vessels in the Wet Docks would therefore be moved into the Graving Dock without having to go into the stream.

The Dock is intended principally for the painting and [illegible] of vessels, and the execution of very slight repairs only will only be given in special circumstances.

Charges are as follows, and will include removal of vessel from Graving Dock entrance into Graving Dock and docking, pumping, mooring, and undocking; also use of pumps and water for washing and painting:—

For the first 24 hours, with a minimum of Rs. 600...5 annas per ton.
For every 24 hours or part thereof...Rs. 100
For the third 24 hours or part thereof...Rs. 200
And for every period of 24 hours or part thereof that a vessel may remain in the Dock beyond the time for which the charge of Rs. 200 is imposed, provided that if the Dock be required for any vessel which is already occupied it for 72 hours or less (including any waste or repairs) a charge of 2 annas per ton gross measurement with a minimum charge of Rs. 600 a vessel for every hour or part thereof that she remains in the Dock.

For night work 12 to 6 a night or part thereof will be charged half as much as for work done in connection with the docking or undocking of vessels.

Vessels entering the Dock and not using it will be charged Rs. 200.

The Trustees will not undertake the work of cleaning, painting or repairing of vessels. Licences to do such work in their Graving Dock will be issued by the Trustees to approved persons and owners, Agents, or Masters will have to make their own arrangements with the Licencee.

No commission or other fees will be levied by the Trustees on stores, &c., brought either by land or water into the Dock for cleaning painting, or repairing.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 27th January, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the estate of DANIEL SALA, late of Bombay Spanish Merchant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of November, 1890, and Letters of Administrator of whose property and credits were on the 7th day of January, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ANTONA ABAD De SALA, his widow, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Antona Abad De Sala, at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 11th day of February, 1891, as after that date the said administratrix will proceed to administer the said estate, having regard to the claims of whom the said administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 27th day January, 1891.

CHALE, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.

BASEL MISSION

HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN, TWEEDS, COATING, DRESS CLOTHS, &c.

IN consequence of a growing demand for these deservedly popular and durable cloths, and for better convenience of buyers in the town, a separate Depot has been opened at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.'s No. 21, Medows Street, where the Cloths will be sold at Factory rates, and delivered in Bombay free of all charges. The stock has been greatly increased, and buyers have a variety of Patterns to make a choice from.

Inquiries for Patterns, Price Lists, and up-country Orders will be promptly and carefully attended to.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 29th January, 1891, at As. 10 per Shilling:—

FICTION.

Annie's "Yes:" The Saving of Him; by Florence E. Burch	1	0
Book for All. Division II	1	0
Colonial Reformer; by Rolf Boldrewood (MacMillan's Colonial Library)	2	0
Crimson Chasie, and other Stories; by R. Dowling	3	12
From Bridge to Bridge; by Isabella Gilchrist	0	10
Scenes in the Life of a Nurse; by Sister Eva	0	10
Tales from Blackwood, No. 12	0	10
Two Penniless Princess; by Charlotte M. Yonge. (MacMillan's Colonial Library)	2	0
Was She his Wife? From the German of W. Heimburg; by Helen Wolff	3	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Billiards Simplified, or How to make Breaks, illustrated by 60 diagrams of the active play of Cooke, Roberts, Bennett, Peal, Mitchell, and Taylor	1	0
Charity Organisation; by C. S. Lock, B.A.	1	10
Gethsemane, or Leaves of Healing from the Garden of Grief; by Newman Hall, LL.B.	3	2
Malay Archipelago, the land of the Orang-Utan and the Bird of Paradise, a narrative of travel with Studies of Man and Nature; by A. R. Wallace (MacMillan's Colonial Library)	2	0
Marriage Ring, a Gift Book for the Newly Married and for those contemplating Marriage; by W. Sandels, D.D.	2	4
Not Weary in Well-doing, or Life and Work of Mrs. Helen Lockhart Gibson; by Her Husband	1	4
Promotion of General Happiness; by M. MacMillan, B. A., Oxon	1	10
Self-Help; a Hundred Years Ago; by G. J. Holyoake	1	10
Sir William M'Arthur, K.C.M.G., a Biography; by Thomas M'Cullagh	4	12
Story of the Nations, Mexico; by Susan Hall	3	2
True Glory of Woman; by W. Sandels, D.D	1	10

NOVELETTES.

Something to Read. New Double Journal	0	12
Ching-Chings Own (The Book for Boys)	0	12
Illustrated Bits	0	12
Princess Novelettes, containing 13 Complete Stories	0	12
Wide World Novelette	0	12
Family Novelist, containing 40 complete Novels	1	0
Lady's Own Novelette, containing 24 complete Novels	1	0

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, please mention this Paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL,

TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1891.

(POUDRE OR FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.)

Tickets of admission to be obtained from Qr.-Mr. SOUNDY, or Members of the Committee.

Members of any Volunteer Corps with 2 Ladies	Rs.	10
Non-Volunteers and 1 Lady	,,	12
Extra Lady's ticket	,,	3
Members of the B. V. R. single	,,	6

A. F. SOUNDY, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Ball Committee.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERIES,

ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN SENSATIONS.

ZANA—"The World's Illusion."
SHE—"Who must be obeyed" will ascend from the Urn.
DIANA—"Queen of the Night."
SCOPEONIA—"Looking through a Man or a Brick."

ON VIEW THIS EVENING from 5-30 to 10 p.m.

Admission 8 Annas.
Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children—Half-price.
Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co. and at the Door.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 10.

MEMBERS who have not yet taken their Tickets for the present Year, and persons wishing to be proposed as Members of the Society, are requested to apply to

THE HONORARY TREASURER,
No. 3, Rampart Row.

N.B.—Members only are admitted to the Conversaziones of the Society.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

AN ART UNION (sanctioned by the Government of Bombay) will be held in connection with the Society's Exhibition, now about to be OPENED, at the SECRETARIAT.

A large number of Prizes will be drawn for on the 12th February, consisting of Pictures of values from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750, purchased at the Exhibition by the Committee.

TICKETS—ONE RUPEE EACH.

OBTAINABLE FROM:—

Messrs. Thacker and Co., Treacher and Co., Soundy and Co., Hamilton and Co., Jairamdas, The Fine Art Gallery, The Indian Art Gallery, The China Bazaar, Fort, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Gopal Narayen and Co., Kalbadevi Road.

The Winning Numbers will be advertized in the Local Papers on 13th February.

NOTICE.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES made over to the POLICE on the 27th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of MAHOMEDBHAI ALOO JAFFER SUCHEDINA and FAZULSUCHEDINA, trading in Bombay and Calcutta, under the name of SUCHEDINA MAHOMEDBHAI and COMPANY, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that FAZULEBRAHIM, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvents do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety One, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, he has why the order made in this matter on the Twenty-First Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety one, (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor Fazal Ebrahim that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said Twenty-First day of January file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule A to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate, and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said Insolvent Fazal Sucheolina is concerned. Dated this Twenty-Eighth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 29th day of January 1891.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of DOCKING, UNDOCKING, and SHORING VESSELS in the Trustees' Graving Dock.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd February next.

Forms of tenders and conditions of contract will be furnished on application from noon on Monday, the 26th instant.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1891.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on THURSDAY, 29th January, at 5-30 p.m.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Honorary Secretary.

"PARENTS AND GUARDIANS."

A LADY in good position wishes ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, orphans or whose parents are abroad, to board and educate with her own children. Edinburgh part of year, country house in summer. Resident English Governess (music, French acquired abroad, &c., &c.).

References given and required.

For terms apply to "M. A.," care of Messrs. ROGERS and Co., Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Revenue Stores for the official year, 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892, to the Nagpur Depot of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Forms of tender giving full details of terms and quantities may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All covers containing tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office on the 16th February 1891.

Tenderers from the Calcutta Market are requested to calculate freight on the articles they tender to supply at Nagpur at the following rates:—

From Calcutta to Assensole over the East Indian Railway at the published Tariff Rates of that Railway.

From Assensole to Nagpur over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at Five Annas Three Pies per Maund, irrespective of the class of goods, the rules for capacity, however, must be observed.

C. J. PINGAULT,
For Chief Storekeeper, B.-N. Railway.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of EDWARD FENTON POWNEY, late of Fyfield House, in the county of Southampton, Milden Hall, in the county of Suffolk and Botton Street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, European deceased, (who died at No. 15, Botton Street, aforesaid, on or about the 22nd day of July, 1890, and Letters of Administration, with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 16th day of December, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE, of Bombay, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Fendall Thompson and Cecil Du Pre Penton Powney, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Philip Bourchier Savile on his behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 21st day of February, 1891, as after that date the said Philip Bourchier Savile as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, to the said Fendall Thompson and Cecil Du Pre Penton Powney as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 6th day of January, 1891.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS
FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES
IN
VARIOUS SIZES.

Apply to
HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 for one month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisine, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MEPHIA, NICKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m.

FOR SALE.—DISTRICT OFFICER'S KIT, comprising Furniture, Tents, Horses, Dog-cart, &c. Apply to "J. D. F." Post Office, Nassik.

BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. J. A. CASSELS, Valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, pictures, old China, Books, &c., at No. 2, Rampart Row, to-day, at 1 p.m.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY, close to the Victoria Terminus, and five minutes' walk from the Apollo Bunder. Rooms Airy and Commodious. Terms moderate.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of the Tract and Book Society. Nice, airy residence. Rent, Rs. 100 a month.

LOST, on Monday evening, about 8-30 o'clock, somewhere between Waree Bunder, Mazagon, and the Fort, a Lady's Gold HALF HUNTING WATCH, by Favre Loubs, with Gentleman's Gold Cable Chain and 2 Gold Charms attached. Any one bringing same to "No. 901," care of this office, will be rewarded.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY ASSISTANTS European preferred. Must have previous business knowledge. Apply personally to SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, who would undertake to cure HYSTERIA. The Patient is a resident in the Up-Country who will pay his travelling expenses, besides lodging, boarding, and medicines. He will receive as his reward Rupees Three Thousand, if the patient continues free from any Hysterical fits for two consecutive years. Any one willing to undertake the treatment of the Patient should address to "X," care of this Paper.

BUY your FLOUR at PEARSE'S at about 12 per cent. less than CO-OPERATIVE PRICES, SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELIGIBLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—DR. LAWRENCE'S BUNGALOW, grounds, trees, and well, &c., at Ahmednagar, suitable for mills, factories, or residence. Inspection invited. Written offers received by Mr. GEO. SCOTT, Satara.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. A Comfortable PHAETON and PONOA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE SHAW, Diplomaist Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

TO LET,—From February 1st, GROUND FLOOR, KHUSROO LODGE, opposite St. Mary's College. Cool, commodious, and comfortable.—Apply on Premises.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of the roughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 1" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pump, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bono and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand English BANQUCHE in good condition. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & Bros., Meadow Street.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 35, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

WHITE and CREAM SATIN EVENING SHOES, Plain or Beaded, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, AIR-GUNS with Pump and Spring combined, Rs. 40 to Rs. 90, with 1,000 bullets, Ramrod, 1 dozen darts, pinchers, and case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "F.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690 0 0
,, 1885	£888,156 0 0
,, 1888	£955,039 0 0
,, 1889	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 1
1879	£4,260,585 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47¼ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Fort, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS Pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries **OUR TRADE MARK**

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Back Bay Bath Company, Kennedy Sea Face, 5-30 p.m.
The Fancy Goods Trading Company, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Native Passenger Ships' Commission, 11 a.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

LOST.—Miss Walke, of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children, reports that she lost a gold watch-chain, of the value of Rs. 300, while driving in a hack victoria, on Tuesday last, somewhere between the Grant Road Station and the Cama Hospital.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Nursoo Waljee, a Bania, residing at Bhora Bazar, reports that his house was broken into on Sunday last, and property of the collective value of Rs. 650 stolen. The police have recovered part of the property, worth Rs. 600, but have not yet traced the offender.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Yesterday, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry, touching the death of Jakorbai, aged 55, a Hindu woman, living at Cavel. On Monday night the deceased fell from the second storey of her house, and was severely wounded. She was treated at home, but did not recover, and died last Tuesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Gunga, a woman of the Koonbi caste, aged 23, attempted to commit suicide on the evening of Tuesday last by throwing herself out of the window of her room from the second floor of a house, at Koombharwada. She had that day quarrelled with her mother-in-law, and in a temper jumped out of the window. Both her legs were fractured, and she sustained several other injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT BYCULLA.—Mr. E. H. Poole, of the Byculla press, writes to us :—"Anent your account of the carriage accident at Byculla, in your paper this morning, I shall be glad if you will correct the erroneous statement of the driver of the dog-cart being a European gentleman of the Education Society's Press, such not being the case. As I am the only European belonging to this press who drives a dog-cart at the present time, I should be glad if you will insert this.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening :—

Quadrille .....Minstrel's Songs.....Kuhner.
Overture .....L' Italiana in Algieri.....Rossini.
Lied .....Duet for two Cornets.....Hirsch.
Mazurka .....Emily .....M. Rollo.
Selection .....The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe.
Valse .....Morgenblatter .....Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday morning, at the morgue, into the circumstances, touching the death of Bhicoa Dhunjee, aged 42, a blacksmith, employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel. On Tuesday evening the deceased finished his work and went in company with his son-in-law, named Khooshal Lala and a friend, to Chumar Baug, where he drank a considerable quantity of toddy. Two hours after, they left Chumar Baug intending to return to their house at Camatipara, and on their way, the deceased was walking in the centre of the Clare Road unsteadily and under the influence of toddy, when Khooshal seeing a dog-cart approaching tried to pull the deceased on one side, but he could not come out of the way, and was knocked down, run over, and killed. An open verdict was recorded.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.—A fire broke out at at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on the evening of Tuesday last, at 5-30, in a two-storied chawl, occupied mostly by labourers. A woman, named Dewkee, who had her room on the second storey, wanted to extract honey from a bee-hive in a corner of her room ; and to get at the honey by driving away the bees she lighted a bundle of grass and put it on the bee-hive, soon afterwards going out shopping. When she returned about fifteen minutes afterwards, she found the room all ablaze from inside. She raised an alarm, and a manual engine belonging to the Framjee Petit Mill was soon brought on the spot by Mr. S. N. Wadia, the manager. The Byculla and Chinchpoogli engines were on the spot in about ten minutes, but they were not worked, as the fire was put out by the manual engine from the Petit Mill. The damage is about Rs. 100.

ARREST OF A TRIO OF ROBBERS.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged Alli Mahomed Naik, Andre Minguel, and Kushnoo Suma, on remand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with the theft of wearing apparel, estimated to be worth Rs.60. The evidence in this case disclosed that the trio were members of a band of thieves. The prisoner, Kushnoo, was apprehended on the 20th instant, while attempting to remove clandestinely several pieces of servants' clothing which happened to be hanging on the verandah of the Theatre. His confession to the police after apprehension divulged the haunts and practices of his comrades, and led to the redeeming of the property from various native money-lenders. The bench convicted the prisoners on the evidence adduced, and committed Alli Mahomed to prison for two years with hard labour. Andre and Kushnoo each received twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

WARMING HIMSELF BY THE FIRE.—Constable Mynu, of the Pydownee section, yesterday pres cuted Noora Manjee, a native of Palanpur, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, for the offence of "burning a bundle of grass in a public place without permission from the Commissioner of Police." At about two o'clock yesterday morning, the constable's attention was attracted by the flames of the grass, which the prisoner, without regard to probable consequences, had set on fire in proximity to some huts and a stable built of inflammable material on the Bhendy Bazar Road. Prisoner's defence was that he was warming himself at the fire as it was a very cold morning. His Worship, remarking that it was a dangerous practice, inflicted a fine of one rupee.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE OF BOMBAY PICK-POCKETS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Vittoo Bapoo was prosecuted on a charge of theft of a purse containing Rs. 10. The complainant Bheema Subhajee, a soldier, of the Dwarka Regiment, on furlough in Bombay, appeared and identified the prisoner, who, it appears, relieved him of the purse and money while his attention was directed to a honeycomb that had been formed under the roof of a Borah's house, in Abdul Rehman Street. Bheema said he was a stranger to Bombay, having recently arrived in this city from Ratnagiri. Although distracted at the time yet the pick-pocket's action did not escape his observation, and, seizing him immediately, delivered him over to police custody. By the production of several previous convictions, it was proved that the prisoner was of a bad character. The bench, after hearing the arguments of the counsel for the defence framed a charge against the prisoner, who was committed to the next Sessions of the High Court.

PRESENTATION TO SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.—An address of congratulation for his having successfully passed the LL.B. Examination was presented to Mr. Narayan Sadashiva Devrukhkar, B.A., LL.B., by his friends of the Daivadnya community, on Tuesday night, the 27th instant, in New Line Street. Mr. Devrukhkar, who is only a young man of about 25 years of age, is the second individual from that community, who has successfully passed the LL.B. Examination, the first being the late Mr. D. S. Pawadval, Subordinate Judge at Alibag. Invitations to the meeting were issued by Mr. Ramchandra Anna Vaidya, and responded to by a large number, who crowded the hall. The address was presented in a silver casket and complimentary speeches highly eulogising Mr. Devrukhkar were made at the meeting. The occasion was also availed of to present a book, Caine's "Picturesque India," to Mr. Hari Sadashiva Belvalkar, another member of the Daivadnya community, who successfully passed the B. A. Examination as a token of appreciation of his merits. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Ramchandra Baburao Jawatkar, and the usual distribution of nosegays pan-supari, and attar.

THE RIVAL GYMNASTS.—Sakroo Vithoo, a Hindoo muccadam in a mill, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with causing grievous hurt to one Vijbukhund Shivlal, on the 13th of May last. The accused, it appears, and another Hinkoo, named Kondajee Jayram, are chiefs of two rival *talims* or gymnasiums, and had been on bad terms for a long time. On the 13th of May last, Kondajee was purchasing *buddis* at a shop, in a secluded street, called Damar Gulli, whither he had been followed by the accused, and a gang of followers. Sakroo gave the word to his men to attack Kondajee, but the latter, being on his guard, managed to escape. The gang, headed by the accused, however, rushed towards the pan-shop, and being unaware of the escape of Kondajee, set upon, one Vijbukhund Shivlal, the complainant in the case, who happened to be near the pan-shop, at the time. Then the accused, seeing his mistake, took to his heels. Several of the gang were, however, arrested, and fined Rs. 50 each. But the accused, who was the real cause of the affray, was still at large. The police continued their search for the accused, but he was not arrested till the 19th of this month. He was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PRESUMPTUOUS EMISSARY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Saunders prosecuted Waman Rajgopee on a charge of cheating by recourse to false pretences. The prisoner was arrested on a warrant on Tuesday last, in Funneswady. After his recent advent in this city from Bassein, he professed to be the servant of a rajah, and impressed this belief on those with whom he came in contact. Under this assumed position he negotiated the purchase of a landau for Rs. 300 from a livery stable-keeper at Pydhownee, and furniture to the amount of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 with a man carrying on this trade on the Kalbadevie Road. His next visit of business was to a cloth merchant, in Hanuman Lane, where he induced the shopman to give him piece-goods to the amount of Rs. 25. In his transaction at this shop he was accompanied by another person, to whom he handed the piece-goods, with directions to return with the money. But as there had been undoubtedly some preconcerted measures between them, this individual never put in his appearance. Waman, who had been successful so far, next borrowed Rs. 5 to enable him to return to the rajah, to see whether the purchases would meet with his approval. The respective dealers who had been duped by their sagacious customer, waited in vain for their money, as well as for the promised advice as to the rajah's approval. They communicated their grievance to the police, whose investigation brought about his arrest. A remand was allowed by the Magistrate on the application of the prosecution to pursue further investigation.

SHOCKING MURDER IN BOMBAY.

LAST evening about half-past eight o'clock, on the third storey of a large house, situated in Tembker Street—a cross-street at a short distance from the Jamsetjee Hospital—an atrocious murder of a Yarkand woman, named Ayekhan Beebee, aged about 33, was committed by a Yarkand man, named Abdul Musjid, a pilgrim broker, of about the same age as the murdered woman. It appears Ayekhan Beebee came to Bombay about eight days ago from Hyderabad, and occupied a room on the third storey of the house in Tembker Street. The prisoner lived in another room on the same storey as well as some other persons of the same nationality. Ayekhan Beebee appears to have been a native of a small village near Yarkand, in Western China. She came to India from her native place with her parents about ten years ago, and afterwards went to China where her father carried on a merchant's business. Both her parents died in China about seven years ago, when she married a Bombay Mahomedan who was then in China, and who was employed there as a police constable. She came to Bombay with her husband about four years ago and went to live in a village near Kalyan, where her husband had some landed property. Soon after their arrival her husband died and only in the village. She afterwards came to Bombay and immediately left on a pilgrimage to Mecca with a young girl about three years old, who was believed to be her daughter. On her return from Mecca she went alone without her supposed daughter to Hyderabad, whence she came to Bombay about eight days ago, and occupied a room in the house mentioned above.

Yesterday afternoon Ayekhan Beebee accompanied a Yarkand man to the shop of a Chinaman at Pydownee with a quantity of silk goods, the property of her late husband, which she offered for sale to the Chinaman. No sale was effected, and she was returning home with Hazi Toka, who had accompanied her. Near a mushafferkhana, a short way from her house they met Abdul Musjid, the murderer, who remonstrated with her, for what he considered to be unbecoming conduct on the part of a gentlewoman like her in going about the streets with a stranger. The murderer followed them to the house in Tembker Mohola, which was reached about 7 p.m. Here again he remonstrated with her when Ayekhan Beebee retorted by saying that he should mind his own business, that she was no relation of his, and that she would not be dictated to by him. They then went into their respective rooms. About 7-30 p.m. Ayekhan Beebee went into the adjoining room occupied by a Yarkandee and his wife, and there was engaged in reading the Koran. Soon afterwards the murderer went to the room and again persecuted her with his remonstrances, against what he supposed to be her impropriety of conduct. Ayekhan Beebee was irritated by his persecution and getting up struck him on the back of his left hand with a pair of scissors which was lying by her side. Abdul Musjid immediately took out from his pocket a big clasp knife and struck a severe blow on her neck. Ayekhan Beebee fell down to the floor whereupon the man struck her another blow near her right breast inflicting a gaping wound. He struck her a third blow on her left side near the abdomen which was ripped open in a terrible manner. The other woman, in the absence of her husband who had gone downstairs soon after Abdul Musjid came to his room, raised an alarm, in consequence of which the murderer left the room and going out of the house went straight to the Erskine Road or Nalbazar police chockey, where he told a policeman on duty that he had committed a murder, and offered to point out the place where it was committed. The policeman observed that the man's clothes were covered with blood and accompanied him to Tembker Street, where several police officers had already arrived. In an open space about a hundred yards from his house, Abdool Musjid picked up the clasp knife with which he had murdered the woman and handed it over to the police officers. He then pointed out the room on the third storey, where the body of Ayekhan Beebee was lying in a pool of blood. Superintendent Crummy and Inspector Hiscocks soon after arrived at the house, and after making the necessary inquiries, removed Abdul Masjid in custody to the Byculla police quarters. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Ayekhan Beebee this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A COLONEL IN BOMBAY.

COLONEL BIRCH of Mhow, who has been residing at the Apollo Hotel for the last four days, died suddenly at the hotel from heart disease yesterday afternoon He did not appear from his room up to twelve o'clock noon, and on his apartment being entered he was found dead in bed. He has been medically treated for heart disease and diabetes. He will be buried at 6 o'clock this morning.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, there were present Sir Henry Morland, Chairman, Colonel Merewether, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Pazalbhai Vasram, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Harkisandas Narotamdas, A. M. Dhurmsey, K. N. Kabrajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

DISPUTE BETWEEN NEIGHBOURS ABOUT A DRAIN.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 24th inst., forwarding a letter from Mr. Sitaram Dhakjee Wasleker, on the question of the payment of cost for laying a drain from the house of Mr. Bhow Ramchandra, through the land of Mr. Sitaram, in Girgaum Back Road.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee related at some length what arrangement had been come to in the matter in the time of Mr. Olivant, the former Commissioner, remarking that he felt sure that, had all the facts been brought to the knowledge of the present Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, with the sense of justice that distinguished him, would have come to the same conclusion as Mr. Olivant. In Mr. Dosabhoy's opinion, remembering what had already taken place, it would be very hard upon Mr. Sitaram that all the suffage from his neighbour's house should be allowed to pass through Mr. Sitaram's house, and the neighbour be allowed to back out of the arrangement, under which he was bound to contribute a moiety of the cost of the drain.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, that with reference to the resolutions passed by the Standing Committee, on the 18th December, 1889, and the 11th November, 1890, the drain from Mr. Bhow Ramchandra's house to the Municipal sewer be made direct as in other cases.

Colonel Merewether proposed as an amendment, that the Committee adhered to their former resolution.

The amendment was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy ; but on a division, was lost by a large majority of votes.

REMOVAL OF UNAUTHORISED STRUCTURES.

The Commissioner requested sanction, under section 351 (2) of the Municipal Act, to the removal of some structures built without permission, although due notices were given to the persons concerned. The Committee sanctioned the removal of the following houses :—Hadjee Barya Momon, building at Kambekar Street ; and Gulam Hoosein Ismailjee, building in Bhendy Bazar.

LEPER ASYLUM AT MATUNGA.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, on the subject of an increased contribution from the Corporation to the maintenance of the Leper Asylum at Matunga.

The Commissioner said that, at the commencement, he undertook to provide for 200 lepers only, but as he found more money than he had expected, he had started for the building accommodation of 70 more patients. As they could not get the required amount for maintenance, Rs. 700, at the rate of Rs. 10 per patient, from private sources, the only way for him was to apply to the Corporation. He hoped the Committee would pass the proposition for the increased grant on to the Corporation for sanction. He had done his best to keep the expenses low, and the lowest figure was Rs. 10 per head. The object was to get as many of the worst cases out of Bombay, as possible, and so leave the Byculla Dharamsalla for the use of other diseased persons and mendicants. If they could accommodate between two and three hundred, they needed funds for their maintenance with better treatment and better diet.

Mr. Carroll thought that the Committee would be incurring a great responsibility if they allowed the matter, as it had now been brought forward by the Commissioner, to be burked, merely because there were certain resolutions already passed by the Corporation. He, therefore, proposed that as the Municipal Commissioner has succeeded in providing accommodation for an additional number of patients, and with the view to affording accommodation in the Matunga Lepers Asylum for a larger number than 200 patients, and for the reasons stated in the Commissioner's letter of that date, the Corporation be recommended to increase their monthly contribution to the Asylum, of Rs. 1,000 to the extent of Rs. 10 per head per measem, additional for each patient beyond the number of 200, and up to the number of 300. The cost to be met by a grant from the surplus cash balance.

Mr. Javerilal and Dr. Cowasji were against going before the Corporation with a recommendation for an additional grant, so soon after the sanction had been given.

The proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE quarrel between Baron Airsch and the Cercle de la Rue Royale has, according to a Paris correspondent, been made up by the united efforts of the Orleans family and the friends of the Prince of Wales, who are numerous and influential there. The Duc de Chartres was personally interested in the matter. Baron Hirsch, as the French say, has shown himself *bon prince*, and the club *plus pratique que fier*. No cheque is yet signed, but it is expected that heaping coals of fire on the heads of those who blackballed him, the Baron will renew the lease for a long term of years, and at the present rent of 3,200*l.* a year. What with purchase money, the conveyance duty, and notarial and registration fees, the local habitation of the club has cost Baron Hirsch 108,000*l.* He does not gain a high interest on his money, but he can afford to do without it. There is an understanding that the Baron at a future but not far-off ballot will be elected a member of the club.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

THE members of the Commission, at half-past six yesterday morning, witnessed the departure of the Shepherd native passenger steamer for Jayhad from the Mody Bandor, and subsequently the sailing of the Neera and Ponani from Prince's Dock. The Commission are determined to let no consideration on the score of inconvenience or trouble stand in the way of their accumulating all necessary evidence, both from the experience of exports and ocular demonstration, to enable them to thoroughly understand the value and weakness of the present Native Passenger Ships Act and the direction in which it can be improved. The scene the Commission witnessed yesterday morning, at both wharfs could not have failed to impress the members that they have no light task before them. The squalor, wretchedness, ignorance, and filth of the five hundred natives that were huddled together on the two decks of the Rajapuri like a flock of frightened sheep, demonstrated the fact that the people whom it was sought to benefit were themselves their greatest danger. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are miserable specimens of humanity, who will run any risk of danger from ill-accommodation or disease for the sake of saving an anna. On a long voyage for days they will remain in the same state, communicating their disorders from one to another, and are ultimately landed again on shore more dead than alive—a new source of danger to the community they are about to infest, a fresh trouble to those who are charged with keeping them in order, and an additional difficulty to the Government of the country. Often serious epidemics break out amongst them when on a voyage extending over two days, and the vessels land at their destination with cases of small-pox and cholera aboard. Europeans have to be called upon to deal with them, and thus, notwithstanding rigorous quarantine, deadly diseases are hurled into the midst of those who do all that is possible to guard against them. Whether the steamers that are employed in this traffic is suitable, and able to withstand an ordinary disturbance of the elements, or not, is a matter with which the Commission will deal in its report, but when it is considered that for a journey of fifteen hours from Bombay to Jayhad no more than twelve annas is charged, it is difficult to see how over-crowding of the vessels is to be done away with, without materially raising the fare.

At noon the Commission again sat to take evidence and the following gentlemen were present :—Surgeon Major A. S. Lethbridge, I.M.S., M.D., C.S.I., President, Capt. Sir Henry Morland, Capt. H. A. Street, H. M. Indian Marine, Capt. George Wilson, H. M. Indian Marine, Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, I.M.S., Capt. J. R. Atkinson, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., again attended the inquiry.

Mr. James R. Deane, Acting Master Pilot, Bombay, was called and said he had been fifteen years a Bombay pilot. He considered the dividing line between a short and a long voyage should be drawn at a distance of 500 miles. The conditions did not justify a distinction being made between fair and foul weather in the case of voyages which might extend to five days. The seasons of fine weather defined in the rules were not judiciously chosen, and he would suggest that no distinction should be made between fair and foul weather. The conditions did not justify passengers being carried across the Bay at any season on decks, such as were commonly called hurricane-decks, which were not protected from the weather except by overhead awnings, assuming that no accommodation was reserved for those passengers on the lower decks. It was within his knowledge that first-class passengers, especially Europeans, travelling about the Bay of Bengal and coasts of India, were often forced to sleep on deck under the same conditions as to awnings and curtains as the third-class native passengers. A vessel should be thoroughly seaworthy for the Bay of Bengal and coasts of India trade. He did not think the natives would be prepared to pay more for third-class passage as the minimum was their rule. Natives of every class were easily satisfied, and the protection of Government was necessary. Vessels ought to be tested as to stability with the weight of the number of passengers she is supposed to carry, first on one side and then on the other. The height of 'tween deck was an element in health and comfort, and ought not to be less than eight feet. The maximum height at present was seven feet six, and the average seven feet.

In the Board of Trade Rule, under which the number of passengers carried must not, whatever the deck measurements may give, exceed the number denoting the gross tonnage of the vessel, enforced in India ?—I think not ; for instance, the s.s. Kistna is allowed to carry 1,229 passengers in the fair season, her gross register being only 1,114.

What would be the effect, if, assuming all other Indian rules to remain intact, this rule were enforced ?—I consider the vessel would even then be overcrowded.

Were mess, continuing said spaces without protection or covering were left unmeasured for passengers, when a vessel was being measured for the certificate required. It would be advisable to make all deck spaces free spaces. Alleyways, open at the ends, should be considered deck spaces. These alleyways were additional shelter, and therefore, desirable for passengers.

In your opinion, are the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, and the rules made under it, in regard to the accommodation to be provided for native passengers on long voyages and short voyages suitable ?—No. Had the Vaiturna been seaworthy, or had she even shutters, to ship in an emergency, she would not have been lost, but to get out of Port dues a few rupees, hundreds of lives were sacrificed. Coming from England they carry the shutters, or they would never make the passage out. It should be insisted on here, and the passengers reduced.

Continuing, Mr. Deane said a native should have 6 by 2 feet free or air space on deck, and, in addition, 6 by 2 by 8 or 96 cubic feet of shelter in 'tween deck or cabin. The space allotted to natives should bear the same proportion to the space allotted to Europeans. Government should insist for the health and safety of the passengers on a voyage, which might extend to five days, pursuant shelter for each passenger either 'tween decks or in cabins on the upper deck. He surmised that Shepherd and Company's steamers carried native passengers on two upper decks. He did not think from the wording of the Native Passenger Ships' Act and his experience, that the Legislature, when it passed the Act, contemplated the existence of vessels with more than one upper deck. During the inclement weather the upper deck passengers were sufficiently protected by canvas awnings, provided they had also covered in or sheltered space. Under the existing rules, the arrangements to prevent injury to passengers by the rolling of the ship was not sufficient for the purpose. Protection could be provided by having more hand-rails and life-lines ready to set up in bad weather. Special fittings were not required under the Native Passenger Ships' Act on the passenger decks for the reception of cargo or other than passengers' articles usually carried by native passengers. It was also necessary for the comfort or safety of the passengers that provision should be made for the accomodation of the luggage not stored in the hold. He would provide temporary battens on deck to check off the luggage. He thought it necessary that there should be a set of definite instructions as to the survey of passenger accommodation and crew space, similar, so far as might be, to those issued by the Board of Trade. With regard to the lighting and ventilation of the passenger accommodation, nothing could be better than the Kistna class of vessel. She could also be made unsinkable. After a vessel had been measured for the required certificate, the Captain should be supplied with the Surveyor's calculations. It would be advantageous if a copy of all measurements and calculations of passengers' space, as determined on the original measurement, was supplied to the commander of the vessel. The calculations should clearly show the names of the various obstructions which had been deducted from the gross area, their dimensions and the proportional area deducted. He did not consider a double awning overhead with side curtains and bulwark-screens, as required by the Act, equal to the ordinary tent in which troops were accommodated. Being acquainted with the class of natives who formed the bulk of those who travelled by sea, he considered they required better accommodation for their health and comfort than native troops, who were disciplined. The native passenger ships should carry a medical officer, a compounder man, for which the company should pay.

Mr. Shepherd through the President : What steamers on this coast do you think unseaworthy ?—I consider most of Shepherd and Company's steamers unseaworthy, except the vessels like the Ponani and Kaveri, and I think one other.

Mr. Shepherd : Why do you consider them unseaworthy ?—On account of their awning deck and the large number of passengers I have soon on them.

By Mr. Shepherd : You speak of unscrupulous owners in your letter to the Commission, who do you allude to ?—Owners who take advantage of quibbles in the law to carry more passengers than was or could be intended by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Shepherd : Can you name any such ?—I decline to answer.

Mr. Shepherd : Have you any practical knowledge of shipbuilding ?—None.

Sir Henry Morland : What class of steamers other than those Messrs. Shepherd employ would be suitable for the passenger traffic to the southern ports of the Bombay Presidency ?—I think Shepherd and Company's steamers a good class so far as draft of water is concerned, but are allowed to carry too many passengers, and are therefore dangerous going from port to port. They should do away with the awning deck.

Mr. Shepherd : If the stability of Shepherd's steamers had been tested and proved satisfactory by Government, would that alter your opinion as to their seaworthiness ?—I would not.

Mr. Shepherd : How can you say if the Vaiturna had even shutters she would not have been lost ?—I surmise she could put them down and keep out the bulk of the sea and wind.

Mr. Shepherd : How can you say that to get out of paying port dues hundreds of lives were sacrificed ?—I surmise there was no reason she should be lost.

Captain Atkinson : Is not the saloon sufficient to give shelter to passengers in bad weather of short duration ?—No, there should be measured space clear of latrines.

Mr. S. F. Molling, first-grade Pilot, Bombay, said that in Bombay they generally had a few cyclonic disturbances during the fine season, but principally in the months of October and November. He had personal experience of the weather round the coast of United Kingdom and in the Bay of Bengal and on the coast of India.

Do you consider that there is such similarity as to warrant a comparison between the weather experienced on the coast of the United Kingdom or between the river Elbe and Brest (English Home Trade voyage) and that experienced in the Bay of Bengal and coasts of India ?—In my opinion there is no comparison whatever when the temperature of both climates is taken into consideration.

Mr. D. Jolley, Dockmaster, retired, gave evidence, and said he objected to passengers being carried across the Bay at any season on hurricane decks. The hurricane deck was required for the passengers on the occupied decks below for air and exercise. His chief objection to passengers being carried on the hurricane deck, in vessels like the Vaiturna had so little hold on the water that they were liable to capsize when in a gale of wind, which he believed was the case with the Vaiturna. He did not consider the Native Passenger Ships' Act contemplated the awning deck when it was framed.

Captain Street : Is there any other reason for thinking that vessels like the Vaiturna are likely to capsize ?—In my opinion vessels like the Vaiturna which have open spaces between the middle and upper decks are liable when across the sea in a gale of wind to capsize with the force of wind under the awning deck.

The Commission will sit again to-day at 11 a.m.

THE BAIGRIE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication :—

The Palace, Bhownugger, 14th January, 1891.

To the President of the Committee for the Baigrie Picture Gallery.

Dear Sir,—As one who holds in high esteem the memory of the late Colonel Baigrie, I desire to contribute to the Baigrie Picture Gallery funds one hundred pounds for the purchase of a couple of good pictures to add to the collection. Would you favour me by placing my offer before the committee for acceptance.

When the late Colonel Baigrie was in Kathiawar he made I know a number of the excellent water-coloured sketches of the country. If it was possible to obtain any of these by purchase to add to this collection I would be glad to make a further contribution for the purpose.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) TAKHTSINGJEE,
Maharaja of Bhownugger.

Bombay, 27th January, 1891.

Dear Maharaja,—I am directed by the committee of the Baigrie Gallery to acknowledge your Highness's letter, dated the 14th instant, and to thank you most cordially for your liberal contribution to the collection. Your Highness's personal references to the late Colonel Baigrie, in whose memory the gallery is established, much enhance the pleasure with which the committee accept your generosity. I shall hereafter communicate to you the selection of the picture or pictures added by you to the collection, and after further consideration I shall reply to the inquiry suggested in your Highness's last paragraph. I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER,
To, His Highness Sir Takhatsinjji Jaswatsingji, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhownugger.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at a sitting of the Court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE MAHOMED ALLOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Unwalla, on behalf of an adjudged insolvent, named Fazal Sachedeena, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication with reference to his client, made at the last sitting should not be revoked, as his client was not a partner of the firm, but was merely a servant. Counsel also applied for an interim stay of proceedings.

His Lordship said he did not think the Court granted an interim stay of proceedings in such matters.

Mr. Inverarity said he feared that, if the indulgence were not granted, his client would be compelled to file a schedule within the thirty days, and that other complications might also arise.

His Lordship granted the rule *nisi* applied for, with an interim stay of proceedings.

RE MANEKJEE EDULJEE TODDYWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for one month which was granted.

RE ABDOOLA ALI SULTAN ALI BORAH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

"D" Company team fired off their competition for the "Wyer Cup" yesterday morning, at Coorla. The morning opened rather hazy, and consequently the weather was not conducive to accurate shooting at the 700 and 800 yard ranges, yet, notwithstanding this fact, the very fair score of 397 points, on an average 56·71 per man, was recorded. This is so far the highest score made this year, as "A" Company only scored 333, whilst "B" Company are credited with having made 358, and "F" Company only 260. So far, therefore, D Company are well to the front, and may be congratulated with having done well, and yet not as well as last year, when they put 411 on the record (58·71 per man). Still it is highly probable that they may again be adjudged the winners, as the "A" and "B" Companies were those considered to be the most formidable opponents. The individual scores are as follows :—

	At 700 Yards.	At 800 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. H. Black.....	36	33	69
Qr.-Mr. Sgt. W. Stopheus...	34	30	64
Vol. E. W. Ellis.....	31	31	62
Vol. J. W. Gordon.....	31	24	55
Corpl. J. A. Mackinnon.....	28	26	54
Vol. C. Engle.....	30	20	50
Vol. W. Small.....	17	26	43
		Total...	397

ARRIVAL OF H. M'S TROOPSHIP. EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain John R. E. Pattison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 31st December. The vessel called at Queenstown on the 1st January, Malta on the 11th, Port Said on the 15th and Suez on the 17th instant. She brought 70 officers, 18 ladies, 9 officers' children, 1,170 European rank and file, 30 woman, and 54 children. The Euphrates passed H.M.S. Crocodile homeward bound on the 18th instant in the Gulf of Suez and the Malabar on the 21st respectively, and sighted the Reindeer on same day at 8-10 p.m. H.M.S. Dolphin and Stork were at Port Said on the 15th. On leaving Portsmouth the weather was very cold, the most severe weather experienced in England for very many years. During the voyage on the 23rd inst. at day-light she sighted two dhows, one has sent a boat to intercept them, and found out that they were in want of provisions ; supplied 200 lbs biscuit and 60 lbs rice The Euphrates experienced fine weather throughout.

Col and Mrs H C Leives and two daughters, R A
Lieut-Col B Chalmer, 4th K R Corps
Lieut-Col and Mrs J R Mesham, Royal Sussex
Major and Mrs F Dorling, 1st R Sussex
Major J Croker, 2nd R I M Fus
Surg-Major and Mrs J C Dorman, Med Staff
Surg and Mrs M C Barton, R E
Capt O J H Brooker, 1st N
Capt J J Bonemi, 2nd R I Lanc
Capt C Harvey, R A
Capt and Mrs Hon R French, 2nd Gloucester
Capt G B Lampriere, 2nd Middlesex
Surg and Mrs V H W Davern, Med Staff
Capt J C Yates, W York
Capt H de B Howell, 1st Worcester
Capt A R Braid, R A
Capt H J C Shanton, 2nd K R Bord
Vety-Surg E A Kelly, A V D
Lieut O H Pooley, 2nd Bordeaux
Lieut G B H Rice, 1st R I Fus
Lieut F S J Annesley, 1st E Kent
Lieut H W B Johnson, Madras Staff Corps
Lieut T Fraser, R I Engineer
Lieut M H Nunn, 2nd Worcester
Lieut A W Booth, 2nd North Fus
Lieut H R Baker, 2nd W I Regt
Lieut D M McLachlan, 2nd R I Lancaster
Lieut D J Wallis, 1st W I Regt
Vety-Surg J Laughlin, A V D
Lieut J H Dickson, Bo Staff Corps
2nd Lieut M S Hornby, 1st E Lanc
2nd Lieut L T Oakley, 1st E Lanc
2nd Lieut E B North, 2nd R I Lanc
2nd Lieut W R B Colan, 2nd West York
2nd Lieut J A Bliss, 2nd Middlesex
2nd Lieut R A Halland, 2nd Middlesex
2nd Lieut B Prideaux, 2nd Middlesex
2nd Lieut A C Daly, 2nd Wilts
2nd Lieut H A K Gough, 2nd Wiltshire
2nd D B Stewart, R A
2nd Lieut F H Weldon, 2nd Derby
2nd Lieut C C Ayerst, 2nd Devonshire
2nd Lieut W W F L Musgrave, 2nd W York
2nd Lieut C Mansel Jones, 2nd W York
2nd Lieut A C Gubbett, 2nd Derby
2nd Lieut H W Burthon, 2nd Middlesex
2nd Lieut H J Thackeray, 2nd H L I
2nd Lieut A W M Boodie, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders
2nd Lieut H L Tompkins, 2nd R I Lanc
2nd Lieut C Yatman, 2nd North Fus
2nd Lieut W B Hickie, 2nd Liverpool
2nd Lieut A R Wall, 2nd Liverpool
2nd Lieut H C Scott, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut G W G Lindsay 2nd Bedford
2nd Lieut W T Stevenson, 2nd Bedford
2nd Lieut W F Blunt, 2nd R Irish
2nd Lieut R A Berness, 1st R W Fus
2nd Lieut J E Madden, 2nd S W Bord
2nd Lieut M F Colchester Wemyss, 2nd S Rifles
2nd Lieut T E Clarke, 2nd R I Fusiliers
2nd Lieut W P Haydon, 1st E Surrey
2nd Lieut E L Mackenzie, 2nd R I Sussex
2nd Lieut W B Greig, 1st N Lanc
2nd Lieut F A Greer, 1st R I Fus
2nd Lieut W FitzG Bourne, 2nd Welsh Fus
2nd L T Saunderson, 1st R Brigade
Rev R J Connolly, R C Chaplain
Mr J H P Hisson, Captain's guest
Wife of Vety Surg Walker, A V D
Miss Wood, sister of Captain Wood
Miss Broadhead and three Nursing Sisters.

A PARIS correspondent reports another death from asphyxia caused by the slow combustion stove. The last victim is M. Lefevre, a young barrister of rare promise, who had lately won an assistant professorship at the law school. M. Lefevre called on his mother on New Year's Eve and arranged to take luncheon with her next day. When he did not keep his appointment his mother got uneasy, and went to his place of abode to see what was the matter. The concierge told her that he had not left the house. M. Lefevre was found in bed insensible, the room being filled with carbonic oxide from the slow combustion movable stove used to heat the chambers. The heavy state of the weather had prevented the chimney from carrying off the product of combustion. Medical aid was obtained at once, but in vain. Though M. Lefevre lingered several days, he died in a state of fearful suffering, physical and mental. Before his death he was restored to a state of full consciousness, and he described himself as feeling as though he were sinking through the globe. He said he remembered all the incidents that ever befel him, and was agitated by all the disagreeable ones just as he was when they were happening. The slow combustion stove is one of the consequences of the extremely high price of fuel, coupled with the intense cold of the French winter. In another house a gentleman was a few days ago found in a semi-asphyxiated condition, due to a return smoke from an upper flat where there

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MACDONALD, GEORGE, LL. D.—HOME AGAIN.
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TAYLOR, COLONEL MEADOWS.—THE CONFESSIONS OF A THUG.
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AUCTION SALE of the mortgagor's interest in certain very valuable Land, situated at Gamdavi Road at Girgaum on which the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Mill is erected, and of the rent charge thereof.

By order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Jamsedjee Cursedjee Sorabjee, and for account and at the risk of the mortgagor Purusram Withoba Thakore, and by virtue of the power of sale given by the indenture of mortgage, dated 29th July 1889 and deed of further charge, dated the 17th April 1890, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th day of February 1891, sale to commence at 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Gamdavi Road, at Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,315 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 156, new No. 1409, old survey No. 612 and new survey No. 7982, and bounded on the north by the property formerly of Venayek Purasharam Bawoolkur, but late of Babajee Angurra, on the south formerly by the properties of Wishwanath Atmaram and Crustnajee Bhenajee, but now that of Atmaram Balajee, on the east by the road, called Damur Gully, leading to Gamdevi Road, and on the west by the property of Ramchandra under Herapee, which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Victoria Spinning Co., Ld.

The said land is conveyed to the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., who have erected their said mill thereon, subject to payment of the yearly rent of Rs. 1,689.

The land therefore a very desirable investment for capitalists, yielding a steady revenue and with no risk whatever appertaining to it. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

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The BONA-FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture of William MacDonald, Esquire, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 4th March 1891.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1891, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Bhagwandass Narrotamdass and Gordhandass Narseydass, two of the executors of Gungabai, wife of the said Gordhandass Narseydass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramjee Ludha, pursuant to the power of sale in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1888, and the agreement, dated the 15th day of April, 1890, containing the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 385-5 yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the south by a passage, and on or towards the east and west by the property of Hunsraj Ramjee, a portion of which said premises is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 91 and new No. 1638, and old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2314, and the remaining portion bears no Collector's number, and which said premises were for some time past occupied by the tenants of the trustees of the Hyramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, and which is a portion of the hereditament demised by the indentures of lease, under-lease and sub-under-lease, dated respectively the 5th of September, 1887, 14th and 23rd days of June, 1888, and made respectively between Hyramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Hyramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., Joseph Jefferson, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, of the one part, and Hari Shridhar of the other part, the said Hari Shridhar of the one part and Hajee Adam Hajee Abtool Latiff of the other part, and the said Hajee Adam Hajee Abdool Latiff of the one part, and the said Ramjee Ludha of the other part, together with all the erections and buildings standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor, at his office, No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Bombay, January 29, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Verax, 1,640 tons, Captain P G McDowell, cleared yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 617 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, Dy Surgeon-Genl Cates as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Waverley ..	2022	Colvert	A	K Nixon & Co.
" Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
" King Arthur	1047	Johnstone	C	B & I S N Co.
" Cy. of Perth	2935	Swan	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Kt Templar	2701	Flyn	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Tanjore	1491	Raffin	M	Hajee Cassum.
" Mary Beyts	2431	Barnes	N	Beyts Craig & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacoda	B S N Co.
" Poonani	Nacoda	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular..	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co.
" Po	1531	Antosso	3	F Bozzoni.
" Bormida	1499	Gavagg	4	Bozzoni.
" Rosetta	2155	Grieve	5	P. & O S N Co.
" Drumberlie	1573	Nevill	6	W & A Graham &Co.
" Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Yorkshire	2307	O'Neill	9	K. Nixon & Co.
" Rhonfels	1773	Wor	10	Gladc & Co.
" Peverll	1974	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Lancashire	2607	Harris	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" Assyria	2625	Simon	15	B I S N Co.

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ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	H. M. S. Euphrates	Pattisson	Portsmouth, Dec 31.
	Larnaca (s)	.....	Batoum.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Asama (s)	Smith	Calcutta.
	Verax (s)	McDowell	Diamond Island.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
23 Clan Mackenzie s ..Wilson .....Liverpool, Dec 10.
Siren ship ..... Shopland ..... Port not mentioned.
21 Manora s ..... Burkitt ..... London, Dec 19.
Goalpara s ..... Sharp ..... Singapore, Jan 12.
Holt Hill ship ..... Edwards ..... New York, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.—Steamers Kasara and Canara, and barque Compadre.
Jan. 24.—Steamers Kohinur, Nawab and Banda, & barque Orient.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
26 Nuddia s .... Calcutta.
Culna s .... Bombay.
Jan. DEPARTURE.
25 Selena s ..... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Drumberlie s—21 packages writing paper, H Abdoolally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Peverll s—100 kegs sulphate of copper, C Khimjee.
Straits of Mahgellan s—7 barrels lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—23 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.
Peninsular s—10 cases peach bitters, Phipson and Co.
Bengal s—49 casks beer, Ernsthausen and Co.
Kerbella s—39 casks beer, Ernsthausen and Co.

FROM HULL.

Rozario s—50 drums linseed oil, M A Hoosein; 51 cases matches, S Essoofbhoy; 60 barrels vacuum oil and 60 kegs sulphate of copper, Owen and Okell.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—10 cases needles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Kerbella s—15 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Thames s—2 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—17 casks lead shot, T Dawoodji.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—10 cases provision, L G Inzoli.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
Oriental s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—21 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co; 44 bales printing paper, N A M Sharafally; 129 packages paper, S A S Dawood; 4 cases furniture, J Neuberg; 53 packages paper, H Abdoolally; 43 packages paper, H Jivabhoy; 21 bales paper, E A Essabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peverll s—1,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 70 tons teak, Ewart Latham and Co; 1,501 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co; 9 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 65 bales wool, D Nazjee; 54 cases indigo, S M M Mahomed; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co: 92 bales wool, Chartered Bank of I A and China; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
City of Perth s—3,000 cwts wheat, Gopaljee Ramjee; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 9,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 360 cwts coir yarn, V Pairaj; 3,901½ cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—23¼ cwts fishmaws, B Sagin; 40 bales skin, M Shapoorjee and Co; 16 bales skin, S Moloobhoy and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 29 bales skin, &c, W and A Graham and Co.
Peninsular s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 14 cases bristles, Beier and Katz.
Straits of Magellan s—60 cwt gum, Jacob Casom; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts coir yarn, L Manukchund; 250 cwts olibanum, N Heerjee; 505 cwts olibanum, E Elias; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 302 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha and Co; 182 cwts gum, K Vassanjee; 112 cwts gum, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Yorkshire s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 14 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 18 cwts patch-leaves, R Kaderbhoy; 936 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 2,440 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 1,936 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A V Chhotra and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Kt Templar s—2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwt groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Beyts s—20 packages dry fruits, H Ruttonjee.
Yorkshire s—750 cwts nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Mary Beyts s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR SMYRNA.

Imperator s—175 cwts gum, John Fachiri.

FOR PIRAUNS.

Imperator s—87 cwts gum, John Fachiri.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 100 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand.

FOR COCANADA.

Rosetta s—125 cwts onion, S Jaithabhoy; 48 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 cwts ivory, C Ebram; 7 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 15 chests opium, C Ebram, 132 chests opium, N J Abraham and Co; 11¼ chests opium, D V Markor; 6 chests opium, H Loodia; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co; 47 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 10 chests opium, P Ralhee; 6 chests opium, S Sitaram; 3 chests opium, Soloo Oogira; 29½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 16 chests opium, L Chulloo; 22 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 17 chests opium, T Luchminarain; 14 chests opium, P F Talati; 5 chests opium, S Ramnath.
Nizam s—100 bales twist and 100 bales cotton, P F Talati; 25 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomenjee and Co; 36 bales twist, Hajee C Joosub; 208¼ cwts sharkfins, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 250 cwts sharkfins, C Ebraham; 40 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 40 bales twist, D M Patel Sons and Co; 50 cwts sharkfins and 140 cwts cloves, L Chulloo.
Bormida s—30 bales twist, Tod Durant and Co; 385 bales twist, Sassoon David Jand Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 300 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 375 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 10 tons iron, R Tyebjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—51 chests opium, E J Abraham; 133 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 34 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 43 chests opium, C Ebram; 31 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 85 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 61 chests opium, G Luchmandas; 10 chest opium, B Gorakhram; 8 chests opium, G Shobhagmal; 11 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 6 chests opium, G Singhanee; 11 chests opium, H Hurdyal; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co; 11 chests opium, G Bhimraj; 43 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 14 chests opium, N J Sassoon; 15 chests opium, G Kedarmul.
Bormida s—275 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 640 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co: 970 bales twist E Noordin and Co.
Nizam s—200 bales twist, C Ebram.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening makes Consols unchanged at 97⅛; and advises no further movement in the discount market; Indian Sterling Loan being also unchanged, at 109½. In the price of Bar Silver there was an advance of ¼d. per oz., at 47⅞; but Rupee Paper was ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, at 80½, though higher to the same extent in 4½ per cents, at £82⅛. In New York also Silver was higher, say by ⅜ cent, at 104 ⅛ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher at 487½ dollars. Reuter quotes Braziers' Copper in London unaltered, at £60 10s. per ton; and Coal Freight from Cardiff to this port at 12s. per ton. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull yesterday evening, and Surats quiet, the Sales having reached only 6,000 bales inclusive of 500 Surats. The spot price of Mid-American remained at 5⅛d., and Surats were unchanged in value, but American arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 5 1-32d. for this month's deliveries and 5 13-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales.

The Manchester market had become flat, and prices are in several cases quoted lower again, say, 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings 3½d.; 8¼lbs. Shirtings 1d.; and 39in. Jacconets, 45in. Mulls, and 3lbs. Madapollams ¼d. in each case. There was also a decline of ¼d. per lb. in Yarn, 40s Mule being quoted at 9¼ lbs.

The spot price of Cotton in New York was still 9⅜ cents, yesterday; but April Futures were 10 points lower at 9·18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are again missing.

There has been more activity in our local Cotton Market to-day, the total business reported summing up nearly 5,000 bales, the feeling having been steady and prices without quotable change. For local consumption, 1,150 bales changed hands, consisting of 400 bales of Indore Ginned, at Rs. 176-85; 250 Chalisgaun, at Rs. 151¼-60; 150 Kutch, at Rs. 151; 150 Hingunghat Ginned, at Rs. 190-3; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 165½; and Bengal, at Rs. 161; while, for export, 300 bales of ready now Indore were bought, at Rs. 176; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 168; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 157; and contracts were made for 2,600 bales of Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 202-9; and for 500 bales of Wudwan, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 179 per candy.

WHEAT continues to attract but a moderate share of attention from shippers, but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS are also steady, and we make no change in our quotations for any description, but we can report no increase in the volume of business passing for export.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,123 bales.
Wheat	9,915 cwt.
Linseed	2,243 "
Rapeseed	862 "
Gingelly	4,457 "
Groundnuts	6,725 "
Castorseed	2,533 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The "Armenia" (s) for late February loading has engaged about half cargo for Marseilles at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steady feeling at a slight advance upon yesterday's final rates, and one Bank remained open to sell Demand at 1s. 6¾d. all day, but little business was done; and few Private Bills came out even at 1s. 6 9-16d. to which the buying rate was put down in the course of the morning. Forward Demand, for March delivery, was quoted at closing at 1s. 6¾d. to 9-16d.; and Credits at 1s. 6 11-16d. for February, and 1s. 6⅞ to 13-16d. for March, with ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6¾d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-16d. to ⅜d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅛d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6 9-16d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·95¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown no further movement to speak of to-day in price; but the market has been active, and a good deal of business has been booked for both the accounts. The tone at closing was firm with Four per cents. quoted for Money and the coming settlement, at 105⅞, and for the March account at 105 3-16. The other Paper is quoted at 107½ to ½, nominal.

SHARES have been steady to-day, and prices of Cotton Mill Scrip have improved in some cases to our quotations, but in the general market there is little or no change in prices.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Solone left for Bombay this afternoon.
Oriental Line steamer Oruba from Australia arrived.
H M S Ringdove for Batavia and Himalaya for Hongkong sailed on 20th and 21st instant respectively.
H M S Wanderer from Singapore arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	4 1-16.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½.
8¼ "	6-5.
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. "	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
Bar Silver	47½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey per fcot. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
West Coast route to Cape restored.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Owing to the outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.
Telegraphic communication with Ecuador and all places south of Ecuador cut off by failure of Cable Buenaventura, Santa Elena. A steamer leaves Panama on the 29th inst.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant.
Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 9-45 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th January, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	12	... p.m.	21	6
Teheran	28	2	58 p.m.	...	22
Suez	28	2	30 p.m.	...	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 28th January, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	4	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	19	...	1
" Madras	...	48	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMANS IN THE STRAITS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said that the report current that Germany was trying to obtain the cession of a Siamese port, in the territory north of Penang, was without foundation.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh has had another relapse, and is suffering from extreme exhaustion.

THE ACCIDENT TO A TROOP TRAIN IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.

The accident to the troop train in Kansas was not so disastarous as was at first reported, for although several cars were wrecked, only two soldiers were killed and twelve seriously injured.

A number of horses were killed.

INDIAN STERLING DEBENTURES.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, has notified that he is willing to renew for seven years, from the 16th August, two million sterling of India debentures, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

In the House of Commons, last night, a Resolution expunging from the journals of the House the Resolution passed in 1880, precluding Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath, was unanimously passed.

THE BEHRINGS SEA DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27.

The United States Attorney-General has filed an answer in the *Soyward* case, and maintains that the seizure of the vessel by the United States cruiser was perfectly legal and that the Washington Court has no power to annul the decision of the Sitka Court in the matter. The jurisdiction of the latter Court, he adds, depends upon the extent of the domain of the United States in the Behrings Sea, and this is a political question.

RAID BY DERVISHES NEAR SUAKIN.

CAIRO, JAN. 28.

A raid having been made by the Dervishes close to Suakin for the purpose of cattle-lifting, the Egyptian Cavalry sallied forth, defeated the Dervishes, and recaptured the stolen cattle, and afterwards occupied Handoub.

APPALLING COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28.

An appalling colliery explosion has taken place at Latrobe in Pennsylvania. Sixty corpses have been recovered and seventy have been cremated in the pit where the fire is raging.

HONOURS FOR LORD WENLOCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The *Gazette of India*, in an extraordinary issue late last night, announces the appointment of Lord Wenlock, as Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Lady Wenlock receives the Crown of India as a decoration.

THE CZAREWITCH.

H. I. H. the Czarewitch visited the mint and the museum to-day; and afterwards went to the Filli's Circus for the afternoon performance. In the evening H. I. H. attended a garden-party on the grounds of the Government House given by H. E. the Viceroy, at which a very large gathering of Calcutta society, European and Native, assembled. After a quiet dinner with H. E. the Viceroy, and accompanied by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederick Roberts, and the whole personal and Viceregal staff, H. I. H. drove down to the railway station and left by a special train; the departure being private. The Czarewitch remains three or four days in Bombay on board the Russian flagship before proceeding to Madras. It is quite possible the journey to the south may be abandoned.

BOMBAY INFANTRY RELIEFS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 28.

The relief between the 14th and 20th Bombay Infantry Regiments between Deesa and Bhuj has been cancelled.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

The opening of the Khojak tunnel is likely to be delayed owing to the severe weather in Beluchistan, which has greatly impeded the progress of the work. When completed, the tunnel will have cost almost exactly one hundred pounds per yard or in round numbers a total of half a million sterling.

DEATH OF MR. SCHARLIEB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 28.

The news of Mr. Scharlieb's death in London has been received with much regret.

PROCLAMATION OF LORD WENLOCK'S APPOINTMENT.

The troops in the garrison paraded this morning to hear the proclamation appointing Lord Wenlock as Governor.

THE SEPOY BATTALION AT PONDICHERRY.

The French military authorities have on receipt of appeals from Pondicherry withdrawn the order disbanding the sepoy battalion at Pondicherry.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

CONCLUSION OF THE OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 28.

The Poona Camp-of-Exercise of 1891 was brought to a successful termination this morning, when a successful assault was delivered by the investing army, and the enemy were driven from the fortified position they had held for two weeks and more. The Camp opened on the 5th instant, and the operations, which were carried out between that date and this, have been of a very varied and interesting character. The manœuvres commenced with a series of blank ammunition engagements between the Northerners under Colonel Currie, and the Southerners under Colonel Rawlins, R. A. The former marched upon Poona, but were gradually forced back, being slightly weaker, upon the "Sisters," where they intrenched themselves awaiting reinforcements. Immediately this point had been reached, the separate commands lapsed, and the whole of the troops formed one division under Colonel Rawlins, the senior officer, upon whose shoulders much heavy work was thrown by the unfortunate indisposition of Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., who was prevented from taking the personal command of the troops. The field-firing of the troops began on the 13th instant, and, though the percentage figures which have been published may not appear altogether very satisfactory, yet it must not be forgotten that the amount of canvas exposed for registering the hits was not by any means very large, and the wind being very strong, it was found impossible to keep all the dummies and screens in position. Colonel Carrington had much work to do as chief umpire during the field-firing, while the A. A. G. for Musketry and the Sappers and Miners had no small task in arranging the dummies and the positions for the field-firing of the different arms. The siege train operations commenced on the 16th, and were continued, without interruption, night and day, up to this morning. The two garrison batteries, who, under the command of Colonel Pearce, worked the siege train, were severely handicapped on account of the wretched ammunition which had been served out to them. The men had never before fired the mortar or the 9½Hotchkiss, so that, taking all these things into consideration, it cannot be denied that the siege train worked very well indeed. It is true that they were not able to make much of an impression upon the excellent works which had been constructed by the Sappers and Miners, but the great majority of their shots were close up to the object attacked, while some of the shells which had dropped in convenient places for causing destruction failed to explode. These blind shells had to be collected each day by the Sappers and Miners and blown off with the gun-cotton. While the siege-train operations were proceeding, the other troops were not by any means permitted to remain idle. They were employed from time to time by turns in digging the approaches and parallels, and in manœuvring on both flanks of the investing army. Friends of the besieged put in an appearance occasionally to worry the working parties in the trenches, to ascertain the doings of the besiegers, and to cut off their communication with Kirkee and Poona. All these little attacks and attempts had to be met, and were met, and a large number of officers were appointed to the command of brigades, thus giving junior officers the opportunity of holding temporary command of their regiments. To dig the trenches was no easy task, for the ground in the vicinity of the "Sisters" is very hard and rocky. Two regiments worked at them regularly in the morning for four hours, and one regiment in the evening for the same length of time. The approaches are zigzag in shape, and four parallels were made. From the fourth parallel, on the eastern side there issued a "sap," which enabled the engineers to get close up to the Redoubt, which they cleverly undermined and blew up, the mine being fired by electricity. All attempts to relieve the besieged having been foiled, and the approaches, parallels, &c., having been dug and prepared, everything was ripe for the delivery of a successful assault. With this object in view, the troops bivouacked last night in the trenches, a small force being told off to represent the besieged enemy. The enemy was represented by the Poona Horse, the 35th Field Battery, R.A., and two battalions of European Infantry (the Royal Fusiliers and the Worcester). This force was commanded by Colonel Carrington, of the Worcesters, and bivouacked (except the Poona Horse) in the enemy's works, the Artillery taking up its place in the gun pits on the right rear of the line of works. The remainder of the troops acted as the investing force. The Cavalry Brigade and the Field Batteries R. A. bivouacked on the broken ground south of the Commander-in-Chief's camp, while the infantary, broken up into three divisions—the right column, the left column, and the reserves—commanded respectively by Colonel Brooke-Meares of the Royal Fusiliers, Colonel Mander of the 3rd Bo. Light Infantry, and Lieut.-Colonel Tandy of the 25th Bombay Infantary—occupied the trenches, their disposition being such as to permit of the assault being delivered from the right and from the left simultaneously. The Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the Head Quarters Staff and his personal staff also slept out in the trenches, as also did the Umpires. The sentries on the furthermost parallel and on the flanks were kept going all night, and throughout the night a desultory fire was kept up by the siege train, as also by some of the infantry, who fired upon such of the enemy as were brought into view by the search-lights which were occasionally used. A hospital and dressing stations were established at convenient places, and everything was carried out in a manner calculated to make believe that it was real business that was to be done on the morrow. Strict silence was insisted upon. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the scene was altogetner an interesting one. It was rather cold sleeping out in such exposed open country, but the troops did all that was expected of them in a manner which gave great satisfaction to the authorities. As morning approached, the firing by the seige guns gradually increased. At 5 o'clock the Cavalry Brigade and Field Batteries of the attackers moved out into position to support the assault, and the Poona Horse joined the enemy. The attack had been carefully planned, and everything went off just as it was wished. In the early morning, while the moon was still shining brightly, the heads of the troops constituting the two forces could just be seen. The parapets of the trenches were swarming with men ready for action: they could be more distinctly seen than the other side, who had the dark hills behind them. Before 6 o'clock the right and left columns of the attacking force commenced a hot fire, and kept it up until the enemy's fire had been silenced. The battle did not last for more than a few minutes, but it was very sharp and warm. At 10 minutes past 6, the Engineer Corps, who had undermined the Twydal Redoubt, fired the mine. The explosion made a large breach, through which the storming party of the right column swarmed. At the same time the left attack was delivered, and the storming party on that side effected an entrance through a breach between two of the Infantry parapets. The fifes and drums played the charge, and the stormers rushed in, yelling their war-cry. The enemy was soon in full retreat, and volleys were poured into them as they retreated further back upon the "Sisters." The stormers did not go beyond a certain defined line marked so as to avoid accidents when they ceased firing, and helped the working parties to prepare the works against any attempt on the part of the enemy to recapture them. After a certain pause, during which time the attacking force had strengthened their position in the work they had first captured, the enemy were seen advancing forward with the intention of disputing possession of the works. A terrific fusilade followed, but the attempt to recapture the works failed, and the "cease fire" was sounded at about 7 o'clock.

The troops then formed up on the level bit of ground south of the Second Artillery position, and marched-past the Artillery in column of divisions, the cavalry in column of squadrons, and the infantry in column of companies. Considering that the troops had slept out in the open and undergone much fatigue, they looked very smart and manly, and not as dirty as one would have expected. It was, indeed, a pity that the massed bands were not out for the march-past; the music of the fifes and drums was decidedly flat and Colonel Rawlins and the district staff who worked with him, marched-past at the head of the troops. Then came the R. H. A. and the 3rd Cavalry under Colonel Willoughby. The 35th Field Battery (under Major Hepburne) followed, and behind them an infantry brigade commanded by Colonel Mander of the 3rd Bo. L. I., *viz.*, the Royal Fusiliers (under Col. Brooke-Meares), the Worcester Regiment (under Col. Carrington), a company of the Sappers and Miners (under Captain Brownrigg, R. E.), the 2nd Grenadiers (under Major Mackenzie), the 10th Bo. Light Infantry (under Major Nicholetts), and the 25th Regiment (under Col. Tandy). The above troops constituted the Southerners in the early stage of the manœuvres. Colonel Currie and his staff rode at the head of the troops which were under his command, and which made up the Northern Force. The Poona Horse, in their handsome uniform, followed Col. Currie, and behind them were the 53rd Field Battery (under Major Lyster) and the 55th Field Battery (under Major Potts). The Infantry Brigade was headed by Colonel Westmacott and his staff. The regiments which constituted it were the Lancashire Fusiliers (under Major Birch), the 1st Grenadiers (under Col. Lynch), the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry (under Captain de Lisle) and the 28th Pioneers (under Captain Chase V.C.). The troops marched very well, indeed. They only went by once, and then marched straight off to their respective camps.

After the troops had left, Sir George Greaves addressed the assembled officers, and spoke to the following effect. He said:—

Colonel Rawlins and Gentlemen,—The Poona manœuvres of 1891 have now concluded, and I have asked you to come here in order that I may tell you, and through you the troops, how pleased I am with the spirit and interest which you and they have displayed, and the real hard work they have done. You will tell them that, I am especially pleased with Colonel Rawlins for the splendid defence he made, and with Colonel Currie, for the attack. He (Colonel Currie) had a most difficult part to perform. I have also to thank General Pottinger and the Officers of the umpiring staff for all they have done. In these manœuvres we have tried, and I think we have succeeded in showing all the phases of the operations of war. You all must have learnt a good deal by these manœuvres, those of you who have studied them from the beginning must have learnt a very great deal. I know I have. Of course mistakes have been made, but what has been said about those mistakes was not said with the purpose of injuring anybody, but for the purpose of conveying instruction. Next year some of our old friends will be eliminated from the programme. That mistakes were made only shows us how very necessary it is to have these manœuvres. I can tell you that as long as I am here I shall have manœuvres every year. Not exactly like these, but on a more extended scale and better. The two forces must be placed further apart than they have been. The further they are, the better the lesson. If you come into contact too soon, mistakes occur too soon. If you are far apart, you rub off the rough edges and learn much before coming into contact. As far as my limited knowlege goes, I know that I am thoroughly satisfied with the troops which have composed the force assembled at the Camp. I have never seen soldiers better disciplined or work steadier and more intelligently. That has been generally remarked by all. It would be ungrateful of me if I were not to mention the Sappers and Miners who, under Colonel Leach, have done very excellent work. Colonel Currie has been well served by Colonel Leach's excellent works. I am thoroughly pleased with them, and I hope we shall meet them again next cold season. Nothing, I can assure you, gentlemen, has been done to injure anybody, but every word which has been spoken, has been spoken in the hope of conveying instruction. General Gatacre reminds me about the Volunteers. We haven't had the Volunteers here. They were most anxious to come, but as they are all employed in various offices they could not get leave to be here. We have had Colonel Meakin here, however, and he has shown us by his keenness and the interest he has taken in the manœuvres what the Volunteers would have done had they been here.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

LONDON, JAN. 7.

In Mr. Alexander William Kinglake, who has passed away after a lingering and painful illness, the loss of a thoroughly representative and typical Englishman has to be deplored. In the first instance, we may regard Mr. Kinglake as a gentleman of good "engendrure," proud of his country, and after, perchance, to think less of the Norman magnate, who "came over with the Conqueror" than of an ancestral though untitled squirearchy who were settled on their broad acres long before the Conqueror thought of coming to steal our lands and rejoice the hearts of the Dods, Debretts, and Burkes of future ages.

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Mr Kinglake, as a member of Parliament, will scarcely occupy a conspicuous niche in the temple of political fame. He was six-and-forty before he went into the House, and although he was an effective speaker he was never a brilliant one. His renown must rest on his literary achievements; and for my part I should be quite content had he written nothing but "Eothen." Surely that is one of the most delightful books of travel ever penned. Give me "Eothen," Howell's "Letters," Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," Mathew's "Diary of an Invalid," Heine's "Reisebilder," Theophile Gautier's "L'Espagne," and N. B. Willis's "Pencillings by the Way"—yes; I am not ashamed to confess it: for all N. P. W.'s snobbishness and silliness, his travel-talk is capital—and I should not grumble at being condemned to pass half of my remaining days on a sofa, and the other half in a Bath chair. On the "front" at Brighton, *bien entendu*.

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As for the "Invasion of the Crimea" it is undoubtedly a monumental work displaying immense research, unconquerable industry, great powers of description, and considerable acquaintance with the technics of military operations. Still I question whether the monument will prove perennial. Its historic mintage is alloyed and debased by the conscious hatred displayed by the author for Napoleon III. When Cæsar, at the Tuileries, at the height of his power, had his attention drawn to some of the most malevolent passages which Kinglake had indited concerning him, he replied, with a quiet smile, "Oh, *that* must have been written by a woman." And, indeed, it would really seem as though in writing the account of the *Coup d'Etat*, the historian had been inspired by some exceptionally vindictive nymph Egeria.

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The absurd statement made by Kinglake that in moments of great danger Napoleon's countenance used to turn green, is in particular redolent of feminine spite—the spite of a woman who has been soured by some great personage to whom she has made advances, and by whom she has been snubbed. I was on the Boulevard de la Madeleine on the day after the *Coup d' Etat* in December, 1851, when, at about three in the afternoon, the President of the Republic passed by. Louis Napoleon was on horseback, isolated, and fully three lengths ahead of his staff. It was assuredly a moment of extreme peril, for there must have been some hundreds of people in the crowd who hated him, and would gladly have had his blood. But the Napoleonic visage on Dec. 3, 1851, was not by any means of a verdant hue.

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As for the Emperor turning green at Magenta or at Solferino, I remember once asking an eminent surgeon whether such a changing of facial hue was necessarily a symptom of personal fear. The answer I got was to the effect that a man has all command over his muscles but none over his blood. Change of colour need denote neither courage nor cowardice. Take the passion of anger. Some men turn scarlet, others white, others livid, others leaden-gray when they are in a rage; and a man of a bilious temperament might turn a greenish yellow at an exciting moment.

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From the campagin of 1859 to that of 1815 is an easy transition. I read that in deference to the wish of the French Government the directors of the Waterloo Panorama have withdrawn the men in the uniforms of the Gendarmerie and the Garde Mobile, who have been a livertising the picture of the Battle of Waterloo through the streets of London. It is scarcely credible that President Carnot's ministers could have been so silly as to complain of English sandwichmen being dressed up as French soldiers. But if such has indeed been the case the folly of the course taken is only surpassed by the folly of sending out such masquerading board-men at all. There may have been a few Gendarmes of the Guard at Waterloo; but there were certainly no Gardes Mobiles. The "mobiots" were not enrolled until July, 1870, when war was declared between France and Germany.

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Mem.: When Mr. Henry Sell, of "Dictionary of the World's Press" fame compiles a thoroughly exhaustive History of Advertising he might be able to tell us who it was that first inflicted sandwichmen on the streets of London. The late Mr. Henry Mayhew was, I believe, the inventor of human advertisements in fancy dress. He started a weekly periodical called the *Dead*, and sent forth into the highways and byways, to scatter handbills broadcast, an individual dressed up to represent the Enemy of Mankind—horns, hoofs, claws, barbed tail, and all. This was sometime in the thirties, I apprehend. The British public, however, as personified by the small boy of the period, failed to appreciate the humour of this puff preliminary, and the unhappy pseudo Demon was chivied through Fleet Street and the Strand, until at last he took refuge in the dark arches of the Adelphi.

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Randolph Caldicott has been dead nearly four years, and no memorial has yet been raised to his memory. The permission of the late Dean of St. Paul's was obtained long ago for the erection of a tablet in the crypt; and a fund of about £150 was raised, and Mr. Alfred Gilbert promised to do the sculptural work "for love;" yet the tablet does not seem to have passed out of the potential stage.

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Mr. Labouchere—or Mr. Labouchere's "fetch" in *Truth*—gravely proposes the abolition of regular meals. He would have no "set" breakfasts, luncheons, or dinners. To the aged alone he would allow only one "set" repast a day; but for that the viands—preferably cold ones—should be cooked outside and handed down the area of the consumer by the purveyor in ordinary to the establishment. As for young people—according to "Scrutator"—they should not indulge in sitting down meals at all; but should be content with "perpendicular refreshment"—extending over not more than ten minutes—consisting of such trifles as bi scuits, bread and cheese, sandwiches, or sausage rolls, washed down by a glass of beer or milk.

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The idea is certainly ingenious; and I, for one, should be delighted to join an Anti-Dinner-Giving-and-Dining-Out League. At the same time "Scrutator" is unfortunate in one of his illustrations. "Look," he says, "at the bold British navvy; how he dines daily on his thumb, as he sits beside the railway embankment; and what a fine fellow he is." I happen to know something of the ways of the bold British navvy. Would it surprise "Scrutator" to learn that, although on week days the B.B.N. is fain to dine *sur le pouce*, he always has a good "square meal" consisting of meat, bread and cheese, possibly an onion, and probably a can of beer; while on Sundays he revels on the very best joints of beef that the local butcher can supply? In his way the bold British navvy is an epicure and a slightly fastidious one.

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In a remarkably interesting series of articles in the *St. James's Gazette* on "some wills of 1890,' dealing with "money made in the professions," I find that John Barnett, composer of music, who died at Cheltenham, aged eighty-eight, left personalty valued at £12,000. In Cheltenham, of course, Mr. Barnett had long been well known and highly respected, for he had been settled there as a professor of music for nearly fifty years; but London, where he had once been so popular, had almost forgotten him. He was the composer of that enchanting opera, the "Mountain Sylph." Is the delightful concerted piece, "This Magic, Wove Scarf," ever sung in polite society nowadays?

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Those whom the gods love die young, says the proverb. Certainly; but those—their number is lamentably small—who are beloved by Plutus, god of riches, seem, as a rule, to attain a good old age. The wills of five British millionaires were proved in 1890, and their average age at death was seventy-nine years; of nine other testators, whose wealth varied between £900,000 and £500,000, the average age was seventy-seven; and six favourites of Plutus, who died worth from £400,000 to £300,000 averaged nearly eighty-one.

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A learned Professor has been lecturing at the London Institution about fogs and appropriately enough the fog itself was much more *en evidence* in the lecture hall than the audience, which was sparse. The Professor is reported to have said that "more nonsense has been talked about London fog than about anything." The lecturer then proceeded to add his quota to the nonsense which has already been talked on the subject.

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Naturally, it would be "navigating to Anticyra" to demand or to expect the total abolition of the fogs which of late years have rendered existence in the metropolis, from late October to early March, almost unendurable. I was born in London some sixty-two years ago, when the population was under 1,500,000. It now exceeds 4,000,000, and I main that the frequency and ferocity of the fogs have more than kept pace with the growth of London and the increase of its inhabitans; that a large proportion of the discomfort which we undergo in consequence of fogs is due to artificial causes, and that much of that discomfort might be abrogated if a Royal Commission were appointed to hear evidence and frame a report recommending the adoption of measures in accordance therewith.

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M. Jules Claretie, the well-known French *littérateur* and director of the Comedie Francaise, is said to write on paper of a greenish hue in order to save his eyes from the glare of white paper. Yellow writing paper is suggested by some experts; but according to M. Guyot, of the *Revue de la Presse* the best paper for "copy" is whitey-brown, especially that of the *teint mastic*. How about writing on black paper with white ink? Would that be injurious to the visual organs? The famous draughtsmen Rowlandson, Gillray, and George Cruikshank, the last of whom was a more than octogenarian when he died, etched thousands upon thousands of copper plates, which, before they are scratched by the etching needle, are covered with a varnish called a "ground," which is smoked quite black by the flame of a wax taper. On this sable surface the work of the needle comes out in a beautiful gold like tracery. Not one of the great artists I have mentioned seems to have suffered from weakness of vision.

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"Children in cotton wool with lighted lanterns?"—"Yes." "All the lamps but two had been lighted when a girl in the midst of the others caught fire, and it spread in an instant to all of them. When they were preparing the entertainment no one suggested that it was dangerous." I am only quoting from the report of the coroner's inquest on the poor little mites who were burned to death at Leeds, and whose death is due to the lumbering stupidity of some oaf who failed to see that to dress up a bevy of girls in cotton wool and place lighted Chinese lanterns in their hands was about as directly provocative of disaster as it would be to place a frying-pan full of gunpowder on an open fire.

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The Wortley entertainment was not a gratuitous festival; it was a money-making one, in aid of the funds of a Church bazaar. "This way to the Snow-girls!" cried the "roker-in," and there was twopence a head to pay for seeing them. It will be remembered that the estimable lady who made such a fine onslaught on Mr. Augustus Harris and other theatrical managers for employing pantomime children was very careful to point out that in retaining the services of such juveniles the sole object of the managers was to put money in their pockets. An analogous ambition seems to have been the governing motive of the "Snow-girls" entertainment. At all events, the authorities of our play-houses, when they do engage children, refrain from dressing up the little ones in highly inflammable dresses and making them caper about with lighted Chinese lanterns.

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Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in introducing the first instalment of the Talleyrand Memoirs to the English reading public, winds up an effective summary of the career of the wily and witty old rogue of whom, in his last years, Daniel Maclise made such a spirited sketch in the "Fraser Portrait Gallery" by saying that, although the Pope had excommunicated the ex-Bishop of Autun, "he died in the odour of sanctity." According to the gossiping "Diary" of Mr. Thomas Raikes, the odour of the "sanctity" in which Talleyrand died must have been a very queer one.

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Four days prior to his demise his niece, Mdlle. Pauline Perigord sent for a priest; but the dying man would have no communication with him, and refused the consolations of religion. The night before his death the Due de Poix and others of his relations represented to the Prince the scandal which would result to his family if he persisted in his resolution, and the prospect that the clergy would refuse Christian burial to his remains. He again declined to change his determination; but eventually agreed to reconsider the matter at 5 o'clock the following morning. That was the day of his death. At the appointed hour he was waited upon by Abbe Dupanloup (afterwards Bishop of Orleans), and then Talleyrand made a general confession, received absolution and extreme unction, and subscribed two letters, one to the Pope and one to the Archbishop of Paris, fully recanting his errors.

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Talleyrand died in public, so to speak, and his recantation was read by the Duchess de Dino to the persons assembled in the chamber of death. But nobody seemed very much edified, although fashionable society was gratified by his making such a polite end of it. The Legitimists said "He died like a real gentlemen." A lady of the Old Court said in Mr. Raikes's hearing, "He died as one who knows how to live;" but the more cynical and less complimentary M. de Blancmesnil remarked, "*Apres avoir roue toute le monde il a voulu finis par rouer le bon Dieu.*" After swindling all the world, in leaving it, he tried to swindle Providence.

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Talleyrand was a notable gastronome. He kept four *chefs*—a roasting cook, a *saucier*, or maker of *entrees*, a pastrycook, and a confectioner. He was a great eater, but fed only once a day, when he generally tasted every dish brought to table, following each mouthful with a sip of wine, "to humour his palate," as Mr. Raikes puts it. His head cook had *carte blanche*, and he often asked, "Why does he not spend more?"

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Another new costume for ladies. This is the "Ottilie Hancock" dress, designed for outdoor wear, and intended to rescue the fair sex from the miseries which they endure when they walk abroad in wet and muddy weather from wet ankles, damp skirts, and the general compression of the limbs by dragging drapery. The opponents of the new dress say that it will give the wearers the aspect of so many Dutchwomen. Well; and why not? Has not Mr. G. H. Boughton been painting some pictures lately of Dutch "Jungfraws," and can anything be prettier or tastefuller than the dresses with which he has invested them? The foes of the "Ottilie Hancock" costume must have been thinking of the imaginary Dutchman in Diedrich Knickerbocker's "History of New York," all of whom wore ten pairs of breeches apiece, and of the equal number of petticoats donned by the damsels of old Manhattan.

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I do not like Mr. William Booth, and I do not like his scheme; possibly for the same reason that the Oxford undergraduates did not like Doctor Fell, and that Martial—from whom the undergraduate cribbed his epigram—did not like Zahidus. Still justice is justice, and Mr. Booth should have his due. In a recent discourse at the Couch-End, Baptist Chapel, he complained that his adversaries only called him "General" Booth, "or the General (he quotes; as if the title did not belong to him." Nor does it. But that is beside the matter. I only wish to thank Mr. Booth for reviving that very old noun-substantive, a "quote."

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"Quotes" will not be found in Dr. Latham's edition of Todd's Johnson. It is not in Collins's "Library Dictionary;" but the "Imperial Dictionary" and Worcester and Webster quote "quote" as a noun from old Cotgrave, and define the word as "a note on an author." Mr. Booth is an author, or, at least, a part-author of a book which has had a very large sale; "argal," he has every right to be "put in quotes."

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This is pre-eminently the period for paradoxe and the excellent Mrs. Lynn-Linton, who is, should say, as pitiful a lady as ever wrote charming novels and stiring magazine articles, and devoted her leisure to helping lame dogs over stiles, throwing ropes to drowning men, and doing Samaritan things in general, has been inditing in the *Daily Graphic* a terrible denunciation of the "Vice of Pity." I scarcely think that the writers who have striven to refute her *caveat* against compassion fully understand the drift of her letter.

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Do you remember in Victor Hugo's "L'Art d'etre Grand Pere" the story of the lion which was supposed to have depopulated an entire country, and which at last enters the palace with the intent of devouring the King and Queen and the rest of the Royal Family. This blatant beast is bearded in his march of devastation by a very little Princess, who pulls his mane, and pummels him with her tiny fist. "You bad lion!" cried H. R. H. "How dare you? No nice plum—cake for you, sir, I'm ashamed of you." "Pickles" replies, in effect, the lion, laying his right forepaw by the side of his nose, *Can't you see it's only my fun?* He had not devoured, and did not mean to devour, any body." The Christmas holidays are not yet over and the fulmination against the "Vice of pity" is only Miss Lynn-Linton's "fun."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE meet yesterday morning was at Santa Cruz, when a field of about five and twenty turned out, including H. E. the Governor. We had not far to ride before the hounds hit on the line of a jackal, though, to begin with, the scent was a bit catchy, owing, no doubt, to the morning being over dry and almost a total absence of dew. By the time we reached Chuckla, the pack were on much better terms with their jackal, and took us at a fair pace across the Andheri Road, through the mango plantations on the hill beyond and down past the Gondal Tank towards the Marole Hills. Here several of the field, who were riding rather wide left handed, were thrown out by a sudden turn right-handed on the part of the hunted one. It is astonishing how very easily in our cramped country horsemen can get thrown out. A man may think he is riding well with hounds one minute, and in the next find himself galloping along alone, or perhaps in company with two or three other unfortunates, who have been taking him for their leader, and now find that owing to the hounds having turned suddenly away from them, no trace of hounds, huntsman, or the rest of the field are discernible. Such was the case yesterday morning, but those who were with the hounds throughout, enjoyed an excellent run, finishing with a kill among the Marole Caves.

A FEW days ago a whole Greek family—husband, wife, and servant—were found assassinated in their house in one of the most populous quarters of Alexandria. The murderers set fire to the house, and the smoke issuing from the windows attracted the attention of the people. A native servant of the family has been arrested, but it is supposed that several persons were concerned in the affair.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE troop-ship Euphrates, with drafts, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday.

MR. BRADLAUGH is reported to have suffered another relapse and to be suffering from extreme exhaustion.

H. I. H. the Czarewitch left Calcutta last night for Bombay.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest presiding. The annual report having been submitted, the chairman addressed the meeting, dealing with the various points referred to in the report. The Merchandise Marks Act, he said, had been worked with such success that no complaints had been received from any importer; but touching the income-tax on consignments, he said it was unnecessary, as it fell heavily on the lower middle classes, and in the present condition of finances, both justice and mercy demanded its abolition. Touching on the Telegraph Convention, he feared they were no nearer reduction in the rates of European messages. Coming to railway extension, he congratulated the Chamber on their success in getting the Godhra-Rutlam railway sanctioned, and said they had been fortunate in getting H. E. Lord Harris to cut the first sod. It was the first line commenced during his term of office, and they were particularly anxious to associate him with the extension of railways in this Presidency. His presence gave an *éclat* to the proceedings, and pleased the people of the Panch Mahals. His predecessor left his mark on this side of India in hospitals, schools, and colleges. It was to be hoped that H. E. Lord Harris would leave his mark in roads, railways, and canals, especially in the development of those wonderfully paying irrigation canals in Sind, which were going to do so much for that very rising province of the Bombay Presidency. He concluded by alluding to the course of trade during the past year, referring to the rise in exchange. The report was adopted, and other resolutions were passed thanking the outgoing committeee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber, electing a new committee, and adding a new rule as to arbitrations.

THE Mu Valley line will not be ready for opening to Shwebo before November.

ALL the followers of Nga Hmat have now surrendered to the police.

ON the 20th the Chins of Yawdwin attacked a ration column on the Pauk road, killing one Burman; and the same day they attacked another party on the Kachung road.

LIEUTENANT TIGHE is arranging an expedition, and a hundred mounted infantry and fifty men of the 4th Burma Regiment are being sent to Yawdwin from Myingyan, under Captain Hastings.

THERE is talk of Mrs. Annie Besant coming out on a lecturing tour to India and Ceylon at the expense of the faithful out here. Madras is actually credited with starting the subscriptions for funds to defray her expenses.

H. M. S. TURQUOISE arrived at Colombo on the 18th instant. She took part with the Brisk and the Reindeer in the reception of the Czarewitch at Bombay, and has now gone to Ceylon on a similar mission. Although the Turquoise has been three years on the East Indian Station, this is the first visit she paid Ceylon.

KAFIR bows are famous, and are much sought after. The ordinary Afghan cannot use one in its original state, as they are not powerful enough to pull them; they have consequently first of all to be filed down. The arrows are made of sharp triangular pieces of barbed iron, about four inches long, set in lead shafts and generally poisoned.

A TELEGRAM, despatched at noon on Saturday from Durgi station on the Sind-Peshin State Railway, stated that the block between that station and Mangi has been removed and that traffic could be worked through as usual.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow on Friday last at Gnatong amounting to thirteen inches. Twenty-one degrees of frost was registered three nights ago.

A BRUTAL murder is said to have been committed by two young men of Rawalpindi in a neighbouring village called Kongal. The girl, wife of an old man, who is the elder brother of a banker of Rawalpindi, disappeared a few days ago, and the police at last found her dead body under a tree at Kongal. On suspicion the nephews of the deceased's husband were arrested, and they confessed that they had murdered their aunt by strangulation and pocketed her jewellery. They have been remanded to jail to await their trial.

THE most wintry of weather is again upon Simla. On Thursday the sky was overclouded, a piercingly cold wind blew all day, and there was a slight snowstorm in the morning. During the night the wind dropped, and snow continued falling quietly and heavily for hours without any sign of ceasing. The most thirsty of water-drinkers may now be content with the prospects of the water-supply for the ensuing summer.

THE Christmas rains have come at last in the N. W. Provinces, writes a local contemporary, though they have come late. The broken weather that has prevailed during the last five days had given rain to almost all the upper districts in Rohilkund, Kumaon and Meerut. Agra too had had slight showers. Gradually the depression has worked down country, and within the last few days Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares have had heavy showers that will be in time to do much good to the unirrigated lands. Eastwards the fall has extended to Fyzabad and Gorakhpore.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Naini Tal:—"It commenced to snow here on the night of the 22nd. Residents woke the next morning and found the whole place suddenly robed in white. There were then about three inches on the ground, but the snowfall continued throughout the day, and by evening the ground was covered from ten to fourteen inches deep. Though this was succeeded by rain on the night of the 23rd it has had little or no effect upon the snow, and to-day (24th) we are practically snowed up, with every prospect, judging from the clouds, of another heavy fall."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Camp Togh through Kohat on Saturday last, says:—The rain stopped at 11 o'clock last night, and we have had a splendid day. The snow has melted considerably since this morning, but the clouds are gathering again this evening. The General arrives at Hangu to-morrow, so we are in hopes that this means a forward movement from this side. The General arrived at Hangu to-day, and consults with the officers commanding columns to-morrow about the plan of operations. A reconnaissance left here to-day to reconnoitre a path to the east of the Durband route and found it practicable for mountain battery mules, although very stiff for the first mile or so. This path leads direct to Sangar and the villages of Sanghor-a-bagh, Makhadumela and Thorapopob were seen beneath in the valley, the former on the left and the two latter on the right hand. A little snow was met with *en route* and the party were caught in slight shower of rain. The reconnaissance was very successful, having arrived within 800 yards of Sangar. No opposition was met with although the watch towers were occupied. The weather is breaking and the general health is excellent.

SOME Moormen jewellers, recently passed a box through the Colombo Customs purporting to contain sovereigns. When it was opened it was found to contain in addition to the sovereigns, a massive gold chain and a valuable medicine, the latter estimated to be worth Rs. 200 at least. The whole box was seized under the Customs Ordinance.

RECENTLY at Trincomallee, Mr. Gordon Cumming, Conservator of Forests, was charged by one Visuvanam with riding over him and fined Rs. 20. Hereupon Mr. Cumming used language to the Magistrate which was considered a contempt of Court and for which he was fined another Rs. 20. Mr. Cumming has appealed on both the orders.

THE Agricultural Department of the Madras Board of Revenue is of opinion that the only districts in which the season has been distinctly unfavourable are Chingleput and Tinnevelly and parts of North and South Arcot. In portions of Coimbatore and the Badvel Taluk of Cuddapah, there has been a partial failure of the crops. The Madura district which sounded the first notes of warning was saved by the heavy rains in the last quarter of 1890. The prices of food-grains still rule high in this district, but this is attributable to the unfavourable seasons in the past two years, and to the unsatisfactory condition of the crops in the neighbouring districts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

JOSEPH MANGASSER, who absconded recently and was arrested at Singapore, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for embezzling Rs. 2,000 from the Military Police Office.

CAPTAIN RUNDALL'S arrangements for the Kanhow expedition are well advanced. He has nearly four hundred men at Walawun, twelve miles north of Fort White, and expects to occupy Tigyin within a few days. Tungsong village, which is believed to have supplied the men for the recent raid on Pinthawa, will then be dealt with.

THE Queen, says the *World*,

would admit of a shilling per word, being a remunerative charge for the cost of telegraphy between India and England. To this the Government of India replied that while the expression of the Chamber's views had been received with great interest, they were not prepared to take any steps towards the construction of the line at present, and it is evident, therefore, that no relief is to be anticipated from that quarter. The committee further endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the Home Chambers of Commerce in the matter, and to this end transmitted copies of the correspondence to the Chambers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Hull. Of these bodies the Manchester Chamber is the only one which has seen fit to take any definite action on the subject by addressing her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in support of the views of the Bombay Chamber. It is much to be regretted that so important a matter should have received so little attention from the representatives of commercial opinion at home, as the cost of telegraphy to all engaged in the foreign trade of India is a matter of immeasurably greater concern than the question of postage, which is merely infinitesimal in its incidence on trade.

SUGGESTED REDUCTION IN THE COST OF INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce having solicited the support of this Chamber to a representation they had made to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, in favour of an alteration in the method of charging for inland telegrams, the committee in April last wrote to the Director-General of Telegraphs advocating the changes suggested by the Bengal Chamber, namely, that instead of the existing rates (eight words exclusive of addresses) a minimum charge should be instituted of sixteen words including addresses, of annas eight for "deferred" messages, and one anna for each extra word; one rupee for "ordinary" messages and two annas for each extra word, and two rupees for "urgent" messages, and four annas for each extra word.

Government stated that they were favourably disposed to such a step when general financial circumstances admitted of it; but that proposals to lower considerably the transit rates for trans-Indian Telegrams had recently been adopted in connection with the general lowering of rates to Australia and other countries, and until the effect of this on the revenue of the Telegraph Department had been ascertained, it would be impossible to say how far they could go in the scheme of lowering rates for inland messages. In concluding the correspondence, the Committee of the Chamber expressed the satisfaction which they felt at the prospect of a reduction in rates on inland telegrams receiving the early and favourable consideration of Government, but at the same time they could not help expressing their regret that foreign messages were to obtain the benefit of a reduction before the Indian public.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT RULES FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS, ETC.

The Committee are not aware to what extent their suggestions have been adopted by the Government of India in the instructions they may have issued for the guidance of Custom House officers in the working of the Act; but in the amended rules embodying the instructions to criminal courts, framed under section 16 of the Act issued by Government on the 4th December 1890, the amendment proposed by your Committee of deleting the words "greater or" in reference to the described count of grey yarns, has not been followed, and the Committee have accordingly again addressed the Government of India on this point, showing how impracticable it will be for spinners to comply with the letter of this rule, and asking that it might be reconsidered. The new instructions to criminal courts, however, embody the suggestion made by your Committee, in response to an enquiry from Government as to the Chamber's views regarding the variations in the described weight of bleached yarn, and to prevent any misconception of the rules as they now stand, your Committee have had a copy of them, as also the amendments, printed and circulated to the

[illegible]IAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, [illegible]ve been made to the Chamber [illegible] the interpretation to be placed [illegible] the Act, and to these your [illegible] in suitable terms. They have [illegible] and circulated for the inform- [illegible]opies of communications they [illegible] from the Collector of Customs in regard [illegible] to the interpretations which the Government of India had ruled should be attached to certain provisions of the Act. On the whole, the Committee are disposed to think, from the absence of complaints on the part of members of the Chamber, that the Act is now working without any undue friction, and they certainly consider that its introduction has been attended with beneficials results, so far as it was inteded to have the effect of protecting the interests of legitimate traders.

PROPOSED LEVY OF INCOME-TAX ON GOODS CONSIGNED TO INDIA FOR SALE.

Through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce your Committee were favored in April last with copies of a notice which had been served by the Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, on firms doing business in that city, requiring them to furnish within ten days a list of the persons, firms, or companies who consign goods to them for sale [illegible] with sections 42 and [illegible] further, under section 43 [illegible] make a return of the profits on [illegible] wisin were taxable in India. The [illegible] forwarding this document and [illegible] in connection therewith, [illegible] such claims for income-tax [illegible]y. To this your Committee [illegible] but being aware from other [illegible] also the subject of some [illegible] between the Government of India and the [illegible] of Bombay, they at once addressed the [illegible] In reply, the Govern- [illegible] that while they did not consi- [illegible] the Chamber with reports [illegible] officers, or other papers, on the proposal [illegible] that the same time be glad to [illegible] the Chamber regarding the best [illegible] ascertaining the amounts of profits in [illegible] particular, whether in case the agent is unable to furnish a return of such profits, a percentage of the gross proceeds varying according to the circumstances of the case might not unreasonably be held to be profit, the assessee being left to show cause why the assessment should not be maintained. Your Committee lost no time in replying in very detailed terms to the communication. They stated that they were quite unable to suggest any means by which even an approximately reliable estimate could be obtained of the profits on consignments, as foreign consignors could scarcely be expected to make true returns where so doing would render them liable to taxation; and there were no other means at the disposal of consignees by which the original cost of goods could be accurately ascertained. With regard to the suggestion on the part of Government that a certain percentage of gross proceeds might be taken as representing profits, the Committee pointed out that this would be manifestly unjust, as it was beyond question that a very large proportion of the goods consigned to India for sale left no profit whatever, the consignments as a rule being either made for the purpose of getting rid of surplus production or as a means of opening up trade in some new article. Moreover, were the tax to be enforced, consignors of goods would at once arrange—as they easily could—a fresh mode of business, so that all consignments would appear to be the property of the residents of India. This evasion, it was apparent, it would be impossible to check without the inquisitorial system which would prove an absolute obstruction to trade. In any case, the Committee pointed out that the adoption of the tax must eventually result as equivalent to the imposition of a protective duty of a partial and inequitable character. It was not till the 8th September 1890, that the Committee were favored with a reply from the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, stating that in view of the difficulties mentioned by the Chamber of accurately estimating profits, Government did not intend, at present, to proceed to assess this branch of the trade to income-tax. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the proposal, raised the question of the total abolition of the income tax, and in connection therewith had a prolonged correspondence with the Government of India; but your Committee determined to abstain for the present from taking any part in this portion of the discussion.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR INDIA.

Early in the current year the Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber with a request for opinions thereon, a note addressed by A. P. MacDonnel, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to all local Governments and Administrations, except Bombay, on the subject of establishing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country. The reason that the note excepted Bombay, apparently is that the initiatory movement in regard to the question came from the Government of Bombay, doubtless in consequence of the recommendations of this Chamber in 1888. The consideration of the question had led the Committee to the belief that the general acceptance of any system of weights would scarcely be feasible without some measure of compulsion, and they accordingly suggested the advisability of instituting a commission of enquiry before further legislative action was taken. In April of the same year Government again forwarded a note on the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures in India, which practically suggested a system based upon the reduction of the tola, from 180 to 175 grains, which, according to the following table, would establish an easy and simple correlation between the English and British system, viz.:—

PROPOSED IMPERIAL INDIAN SCALE OF WEIGHTS BASED ON THE TOLA OF 175 GRAINS.

Grains.		Ounces.		Pounds.
1 Tola	= 175	4-10	=	1-40
5 Tolas = 1 Chittak	= 875	2	=	1-8
16 Chittaks = 1 Ser	= 14,000	31	=	2
40 Sers = 1 Maund			=	81
28 Maunds = 1 Tora			=	2,240

Seeing that the rupee is universally regarded throughout the country as the exact equivalent of a tola, it was suggested that by reducing the quantity of alloy from 15 to 10 grains, thus increasing the fineness from 11-12 to 17-18, and diminishing the weight from 180 to 175 grains, the value would remain constant. After giving this suggestion very careful consideration the Committee informed Government that while the proposal undoubtedly possessed the merit of simplicity and had, moreover, the additional advantage of being in exact relation to the British system of weights, the question was one of so complex a character that they would prefer to adhere to their former recommendation of a commission of enquiry being instituted before any decided steps were taken. The proposed alteration in the weight of the rupee seemed to the Committee a very important movement to take, and much as a uniform system of weights and measures for India is to be desired, it is a question whether the advantage might not be too dearly bought at the cost of altering the fineness or weight of the coinage.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION TO PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS.

In April last the Government of Bombay forwarded copies of documents which have been submitted by the Government of India with reference to a scheme for giving imperial protection to patents, designs and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies. The matter came before Government under cover of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, accompanied by a memorial from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to the effect that much inconvenience was caused at present to traders having interest in patents, designs and trade-marks, by the necessity which existed for separate grants and registrations for such in the United Kingdom and in the various colonies and dependencies of the Empire, and suggesting that a scheme should be formulated for the purpose of granting simultaneous imperial protection throughout the Empire. A special committee was appointed. For obvious reasons the Committee considered it advisable to deal with the proposal under two separate heads, the position of the law in India relating to patents and designs being widely different from that affecting trade-marks, the former being under and regulated by special enactments, while the latter are governed by the common law of the country and do not, as in England, require registration for the purpose of protecting proprietary rights. As regards patents and designs, the Committee declined to support the proposed scheme, stating that whatever the difficulties might be in obtaining registration and protection in England and the Colonies, the law in India worked most satisfatorily, being both simple in its procedure and inexpensive as regards charges, while they were of opinion that the suggestion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce would be likely to prove both complex and cumbersome in operation and more expensive in cost. In the matter of trade-marks the Committee deemed it even less desirable to disturb the existing law, giving, as their reason for this, the result of a previous enquiry instituted by the Chamber into the whole question of the registration of trade-marks and the legal opinions then elicited. They doubted if the proposed scheme of imperial resistration of trade-marks would be found practicable, but even if it were, they considered it would prove absolutely disadvantageous and inimical to the proprietary rights of merchants, manufacturers, and others now possessing trade-marks in India.

DELAY IN THE PROCEDURE AT THE POLICE COURTS OF BOMBAY.

Several complaints having been preferred to the Committee of the Chamber as to the delay attending the administration of justice in the police courts of the city, it was decided to appoint a special committee to consider and draw up a report on the subject, and the Committee having come to the conclusion that the complaints as to the delay in the Courts were well founded, decided, in anticipation of a memorial to Government on the whole question, to at once represent the desirability of supplying the place of the deceased Mr. Ryan by appointing a member of the legal profession with local practical knowledge of the working of the courts and the several Acts which governed the majority of the cases coming before the magistracy. Government in reply to this representation stated that in disposing of the matter therein referred to, the Governor in Council had given due consideration to the point urged by the Chamber. In continuation Government again wrote to the Chamber in October, intimating that no reply had yet been received from the Corporation, and that in regard to the specified cases of delay, the Governor in Council, having consulted the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was satisfied that no censure attached to the magistracy in connection with them. The fact remains—and Government in their correspondence with the Corporation have admitted it—that the delay cited did occur (and still continues) not only in these, but in any enormous number of other cases, and this is a grievance which the mercantile community are entitled to claim should be promptly and effectively remedied.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

The Government of India having solicited the opinion of the Chamber on a draft bill to amend the Indian Factories' Act, 1881, a special committee was appointed to consider the draft enactment. According in the main the report presented by these gentlemen, the Committee of the Chamber informed Government that they entirely approved of the amendment to bring within the scope of the Act any factory employing less than twenty hands, and they also approved generally of the purport of the provisions for raising the age of children from seven to nine years, for limiting the hours of work to eleven hours per day, and for arranging that women and children should have a certain allowance of holidays during each and every month. At the same time they took exception to the mode in which some of the suggested changes were to be brought about. For instance, while agreeing in the proposal that no children should in future be engaged to work in factories under nine years of age, they considered that children under that age who had already been six months or upwards at work, should be allowed to continue in their employment. Children who had already served six months, they considered, had overcome the drudgery of learning, and, having attained a certain amount of proficiency, ought not to be compelled to throw up their employment until after they had passed the age of nine. The committee also took exception to the mode suggested for fixing holidays for women and children, as they deemed it would be almost impracticable for employers or agents of factories to fix before the beginning of each month the exact days on which children and women would desire to be allowed holidays during the month. Instead of the clause proposed by the Bill, they suggested that an amendment should be inserted to the effect that no woman or child should be employed in a mill more than 27 days in a month of 31 days, more than 26 days in a month of 30 days, more than 25 days in a month of 29 days, and more than 24 days in a month of 28 days. With respect to holidays, the committee of the Chamber informed Government that they would have been prepared to go even further than the proposals of the draft Bill by recommending that the engines of all factories coming within the scope of the Act should be stopped for one day in seven throughout the year. If that amendment were adopted it would be unnecessary to provide separately for holidays for women and children, and would ensure sufficient relaxation for adult labour. No legislation ensued under this proposed Bill, but in August the Government of Bombay addressed the Chamber intimating that it was proposed to appoint a small commission, consisting mainly of natives in India, to visit some few of the centres of factory labour throughout the country with a view to ascertaining their views of the work-people on the question of the hours of labour for women and children and the question of holidays, and asking the Chamber to suggest the names of one or more European gentlemen from whom the Government of India might make a selection, to join the commission while in the Bombay Presidency, and also two native gentlemen and two European gentlemen who would be willing to serve on the commission throughout. In response to this request, the committee sent in the names of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. George Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E. Neither of these gentlemen, however, were appointed to the Commission, which, after having taken evidence in Bombay and other centres of manufacture, submitted its report to Government in December. A copy of this report was forwarded to the Chamber with a request for any remarks it might wish to make thereon. The committee thereupon convened a special committee consisting mainly of the gentlemen who deliberated upon the draft Bill for the amendment of the Factories Act, and in accordance with their report the committee informed Government that they approved generally of all the recommendations of the Commission, with the single exception of the suggestion that in some cases women should be allowed to work more than eleven hours a day—a suggestion with which the Committee of the Chamber were unable to concur.

IMPROVED CONVENIENCES FOR THE EMBARKATION AND DISEMBARKATION OF PASSENGERS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The committee of the Chamber addressed the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in July last, pointing out the necessity which existed for improved conveniences being afforded for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers in the harbour. To meet the requirements of the traffic, the Committee suggested that two floating stages should be constructed, one in close proximity to the centre of the native town for the accommodation of coast-wise passenger traffic, and the other at the Apollo Bunder for the convenience of the foreign passenger traffic and people going to and from vessels anchored in the harbour. On the 13th December a reply was received from the Port Trustees, in which they stated that after careful consideration they were averse to the construction of a landing stage off Apollo Bunder, adding that the Chamber, in advocating a floating stage in proximity to the centre of the native town, had apparently overlooked the arrangements at Mody Bunder and also at the outer walls of the Prince's and Victoria Docks for the landing and embarking of passengers. These conveniences the Trustees considered sufficient for native passengers, and they were not inclined to provide anything more. They stated, however, that the question of providing covered accommodation at the end of the Apollo Bunder and also of an additional pier at another part of the harbour was under consideration.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE STORAGE OF KEROSINE OIL.

The enormous stocks of kerosine oil which were held in Bombay during the early part of the past year, induced the Committee, on behalf of the firms interested in the trade, to represent to the Trustees of the Port the desirability of increasing the storage facilities for the article. According to the information placed at the disposal of the committee by those in the trade, it appeared that the permanent kerosine godowns belonging to the Port Trust had only a capacity of 364,000 to 380,000 cases as compared with an actual stock in Bombay and in the harbour, at the then time of writing, of 600,000 cases. Showing from the statistics that during the past nine years the importation of kerosine oil had increased from 1,906,000 imperial gallons in 1881 to 10,593,334 gallons in 1888, the Committee pointed out that at the same rate of progress the imports in five years' time might very possibly reach twenty-five million gallons; and that, as owing to the intervention of the monsoon, the bulk of this quantity would probably, as heretofore, continue to arrive in the months of March, April and May, it would appear that provision should be made for the storage of at least one million cases at a time. The Committee also advocated a change in the existing mode of letting out the kerosine godowns, proposing that kerosine oil should be warehoused on the same basis as piece-goods, namely, by a charge for accommodation and services rendered by the Trust being made at so much per package. In the reply which the Port Trustees ultimately sent to this representation, they stated that they considered the pressure to which the Chamber alluded likely to be only of a transient character, and that as the Trustees were prepared to place other godowns at the disposal of the trade in event of the accommodation available proving insufficient, they did not think it would be necessary to increase the special storage facilities for kerosine at present. With reference to the Chamber's suggestion of making a charge per package instead of letting out entire godowns, the Trustees stated that they had under consideration a scheme for preventing their godowns being monopolised by a combination of importers with a view to checking importation.

LEGISLATION REGARDING RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Availing themselves of a judgment delivered by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Bombay and the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, in a reference before them from the Small Causes Court in the case of the G. I. P. Railway Company *versus* Hunmondass Ramkieson and another, the Committee again addressed the Government of India with respect to the long-pending proposal originally emanating from the Chamber, that railway receipts in India should by law be rendered transferable and negotiable instruments carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading, pointing out that since the suggestion had first been put forward by the Chamber, the experience of the mercantile community and the litigation which had taken place in the interval showed more clearly than ever the desirability of legislation in the direction proposed by the Chamber. Taking the particular case above referred to, which entirely arose from the unsatisfactory position of the law in respect of railway receipts, the Committee pointed out that the Honorable the Chief Justice had, at the close of his judgment, pointed out, in unmistakable terms, the necessity which existed for legislation, his remarks being, after describing the law as it stands in reference to railway receipts—"If this be thought by the commercial community to be an unsatisfactory state of the law, it will be necessary, in our opinion, that the desired change should be made by legislation." About the same time that the Chamber made this representation to Government, a number of the native grain, seed and cotton merchants trading in Bombay, also forwarded a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council praying that legislation on the lines suggested by the Chamber should be carried into effect. As the result of these representations the Government of India in May last submitted copies of the whole correspondence and opinions on the subject, which they had received, and solicited the further views of the Chamber thereon. The Committee accordingly appointed a Special Committee to consider the question, and after very careful consideration submitted a lengthy report dealing with the subject in great detail. In accordance therewith your Committee have addressed the Government of India again on the subject, and they anticipate the matter will be dealt with during the present legislative session in Calcutta.

COTTON.

Your Committee have not had occasion to specially discuss any points in connection with the trade in our leading export staple throughout the year, the administrative work in connection with the trade being now entirely relegated to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. It is only, therefore, for convenience of reference that they publish the usual figures respecting the article. From the following statement it will be perceived that the crop is the largest on record, the receipts into Bombay having exceeded those for 1888-89—which was previously the largest yield—by no less than 350,341 bales, or 18·65 per cent.:—

Growths.	Season 1887-88.	Season 1888-89.	Season 1889-90.	Percentage Increase or Decrease in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	
Dholleras	3,31,935	3,03,515	4,56,250	+ 50·31
Broach	1,01,812	1,42,995	2,40,230	+ 67·99
Bengals	2,19,685	2,97,709	3,82,232	+ 28·35
Berar	1,11,111	1,08,317	1,41,153	+ 30·31
Khandeish	2,13,349	2,05,793	2,08,116	+ ·10
Barsi and Nuggor	90,438	1,70,339	1,61,282	+ 3·80
Hingunghat	1,111	25,414	27,713	+ 8·32
Compta and Dharwar	1,27,698	1,51,225	1,37,000	+ 9·41
Madras and Westerns	19,701	20,300	21,800	+ 7·39
Sind	23,725	21,100	18,316	+ 68·16
Persian	16,088	21,932	30,247	+ 21·22
Other sorts	811	810	1,327	+ 63·82
Total	13,83,593	18,79,027	22,30,168	Net increase 18·65

The season of 1890-91, however, does not promise to be quite so favorable, the receipts of the new crop up to 31st December 1890 being 94,624 bales less than the corresponding period of the preceding year, and this discrepancy seems likely to be largely augmented before the end of the season, notwithstanding very favorable reports from Northern Guzerat and the Dholleras Districts.

A comparison of the receipts and shipments shows that the exports to Europe have only exceeded the previous year by 8·79 per cent., so that 10 per cent. of the increase in the receipts is to be accounted for by larger stocks being held in Bombay, and an increase in local consumption, which up to 30th June 1890 was estimated at 636,234 bales per annum.

WHEAT.

A reduced extent of ground was under cultivation in 1889-90, and the outturn was estimated at nearly 900,000 tons short of the previous season. The quality, moreover, especially of soft wheats, was generally inferior to previous years, reports from consumers at home placing the flour yielding quality of the grain at from 1½ to 2 per cent. less than that of the preceding season:—

	Acres.	Outturn in tons.
1889-90	24,983,100	6,303,900
1888-89	25,911,700	6,362,200
1887-88	26,554,882	7,148,628

For each province in detail the comparison stands as follows:—

Provinces.	Average area for 5 years ending 1888-89.	Area 1889-90.	Area 1889-90.	Outturn 1888-89.	Outturn 1889-90.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Punjab	6,673,000	6,919,100	6,222,900	1,254,100	1,603,200
North-West Provinces and Oudh	5,015,000	4,771,200	4,490,600	1,440,000	1,458,000
Central Provinces	4,090,800	3,866,300	4,087,900	705,000	832,600
Bombay	2,015,500	2,078,300	1,878,100	323,000	420,000
Sind	236,300	243,700	141,300	103,200	102,000
Berar	911,300	912,000	870,000	116,000	122,000
Total	19,027,900	18,860,600	17,952,100	4,712,200	4,597,800

Provinces and Native States.	Average area for 5 years ending 1888-89.	Area 1888-89.	Area 1889-90.	Out-turn. 1888-89.	Out-turn 1889-90.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	27,000	27,000	27,000	6,800	6,800
Native States in Bombay and Sind	631,500	633,900	551,000	273,700	249,700
Bengal	1,170,300	1,041,300	1,071,100	350,000	401,500
Rajputana	1,850,800	1,567,000	1,600,300	381,000	381,000
Ajmere	12,000	12,000	12,000	3,000	3,000
Central India	2,634,000	2,634,000	2,634,000	513,000	513,000
Hyderabad	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	87,000	87,000
Mysore	12,000	4,300	3,800	400	400
Kashmir	20,600	20,600	20,600	4,500	4,500
Total	7,478,200	7,051,100	7,030,700	1,623,000	1,705,100

It will be perceived that the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces and Oudh account for nearly the entire falling off both in acreage and yield, but notwithstanding this, the shipments from Karrachee during the past year are still more in excess of Bombay than they were in 1889, while Calcutta is still further lowered in the scale, and now only exports about one-tenth of the entire shipments from India, Karrachee accounting for nearly one-half of the total:—

From	1890. Approximate.	1889 Actual.	1888 Actual.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	54,52,881	61,00,879	96,60,701
Calcutta	13,16,179	15,52,742	29,75,524
Karachi	66,79,853	68,22,741	29,85,545
Total	1,34,48,913	1,44,76,362	1,56,21,770

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The Committee stated that to any movement which would be likely to increase the cleanliness of wheat, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce would, as it had always done in the past, lend every possible assistance; but they were unable to see that the proposed system of elevators would in any way conduce to this object. To their thinking it simply meant the introduction of another intermediary between the grower and the exporter, whereas the opinion of the Chamber is that if the wheat produced in India were shipped in the same state of cleanliness that it usually leaves the hands of the grower, there would be little fault to be found in that respect.

THE CLEANLINESS OF INDIAN WHEAT.

There seems very little hope of any advance being made in this important subject for some time to come, as until buyers at home insist upon being supplied with the cleanest possible wheat, shippers from this side have no inducement to export anything superior in cleanliness, than the refraction provided for the regular contracts current in the trade.

EXPERIMENTS IN CULTIVATION.

In June last, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, was good enough to communicate to the Chamber the results of experiments he had made with special samples of wheat-seed, which the Chamber had procured for him in 1883-84, which now seem likely to result much more favourably than was at first anticipated. For a time, as was reported by Mr. Ozanne, and recorded in the transactions of the Chamber, the produce from these samples appeared to be undergoing a change and assimilating themselves to the local characteristics of the Bhadgaum Farm, where the seed was sown. A comparison, however, of the produce of the 1889-90 sowing with the original seed supplied in 1883-84 seems to indicate that the changes were only temporary, and that the characteristic of the seed have been fully maintained, samples of the latest product having been very favourably reported upon by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, to whom the Superintendent of the Bhadgaum Farm had forwarded them. So satisfactory indeed has been the result of these experiments, and so greatly has the produce of the sample improved, that the Director now considers the raising of the pedigree wheat a matter worthy of most careful attention. At his request the Chamber has procured a further series of samples through Messrs. Ralli Brothers, which are now under cultivation, and although the wheat crop of last year was not a very suitable one from which to start the experiment, the Committee look forward with much interest to the possible results which will be available about the end of February or beginning of March 1891.

THE WOOL TRADE IN BELUCHISTAN.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department wrote to the Chamber in February last, enclosing copy of a communication he had received from Major Gaisford, Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin, with reference to the wool trade in Beluchistan, and making suggestions for the improvement of the wool produced in the country. The Government of India, being desirous of obtaining all the information possible on the subject, asked for the opinion of the Chamber on the proposals, and for any additional information which could be furnished. Government were informed in reply that the trade in wool from Beluchistan with Bombay was very limited, and that there were no European firms who practically dealt in the article. The Committee accordingly suggested a reference being made to the Karrachee Chamber of Commerce, as a large business was done in Beluchistan wool through that port, and the members of that Chamber would accordingly be in a much better position to supply information regarding the article than any one in Bombay.

BILL OF HEALTH FOR HOMEWARD-BOUND VESSELS.

As the result of a correspondence between the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce and the Government of India, it was decided to adopt an altered from of bill of health with a view to avoiding the detention sometimes caused at foreign ports by the form previously in use. That form was originally adopted in 1887 under the orders of the Home Department, in deference to the demands of the Board of Health of Constantinople, and required an endorsement thereon of the necrological tables of the port of departure previous to the time of sailing. Experience showed that in consequence of the alarm created by the report of sporadic cases of cholera, etc., in these tables, foreign countries which would have accepted the old form of bill of health which did not embody these particulars, had been induced to detain vessels in quarantine and cause a great deal of unnecessary delay, trouble, and expense. Government accordingly enquired of the Committee whether they could suggest any means of meeting this particular difficulty. All vessels proceeding to Europe through the Canal, as Government pointed out, must necessarily come in contact with the Egyptain authorities, and it was considered possible, therefore, that the adoption of two forms of bills of health might give rise to suspicion on the part of the Egyptian officers, and thereby create greater difficulties than those which it was sought to avoid. The matter being one of considerable importance to the interests of shipping frequenting the port of Bombay, the Committee gave it most careful consideration, and eventually suggested to Government the desirability of retaining the revised form of bill of Health, providing therewith a separate certificate giving the particulars of deaths during the preceding week, such certificate only to be produced in case it should be demanded by the Egyptian officers or other foreign authorities. These suggestions the Government of India have adopted from 29th March 1890, and, so far as the Committee are aware, the new form works most satisfactorily.

BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.

This Bill came before the committee in February, with a request from Government to be favored with the views of the Chamber on its provisions. The draft enactment, among other things, proposes to make it lawful for the master of a foreign-going ship, when the term of a running agreement has expired at a port in India, which is not also the port at which the crew have engaged to be discharged, to renew the agreement, with the sanction of the shipping-master at the port at which the agreement has expired, for the voyage from that port to the port in India, which is the port of discharge agreed to by the crew; to provide for the indemnification of the State against expenses incurred in the relief of lascars left abroad by masters of foreign vessels; that all wreck found outside, but brought within, the local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been appointed, as well as wreck found within those limits, shall be delivered to the receiver; and to explain that the word "coasts" in section 6 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, includes the coasts of creeks and tidal rivers. It is also intended to give power to a local Government to convene a court of investigation into a casuality which has occurred in the jurisdiction of or been reported to another local Government, when it may be advisable to hold such a court by reason of the witness being within the jurisdiction of the local Government, or for other sufficient cause; further, to provide that the Government of Bombay in Council may delegate to the Political Resident at Aden his powers under that section in respect of investigations at Aden into shipping casualties (section 6); and that courts of investigation may cancel or suspend local certificates of competency or service as they may now cancel or suspend Board of Trade and Colonial certificates. The Bill was in the usual way referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, H. W. Tiloth, A. Shepherd, J. L. Symons, and M. C. Turner; and the Chamber is agreeing with their views addressed Government, fully approving of the provisions of the Bill, the working of the existing Acts having shown by experience that the proposed amendments were extremely desirable.

CHARGE FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO THE SHIPPING AT THE DOCKS.

Messrs. Shepherd & Co., proprietors of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, having taken exception to the excessive charge of 12 annas per ton levied by the Trustees of the Port for water supplied to vessels using the outer quay wall at the Prince's Dock, submitted a petition to H. E. the Governor in Council in June, praying for a reduction of the charge to 3 annas per ton, that being the amount paid by them to the Municipality at the Mody Bunder. The Chamber was at the same time requested to use its influence in bringing about a reduction. But pending the consideration of the matter by the Port Trustees, the Committee refrained from taking action respecting the petition, and they subsequently learned through their representatives on the Trust that a reduction of something like 25 per cent. had been made in the charges; and this decision the Committee duly communicated to Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE AT THE PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

The proposal to construct a custom-house at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, which had been under the consideration of the Customs authorities for some time, came before the Chamber in October in the form of a reference from Mr. J. Monteath, C. S., Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay. Mr. Monteath considered that the time had arrived when it would be convenient for the mercantile community to have all the procedure required by law for the entry inwards and outwards of vessels and for the import and export of goods, carried out at the Docks instead of, as at present, in the Fort Custom House, but before addressing Government respecting the construction of a building at the Docks and the transfer of the import and export departments from the Fort to that part of the town, he desired to be favored with the views of the Chamber on the subject. The Committee having given the matter very careful consideration, and having obtained the views of members by circular, replied that, out of 52 firms engaged in the trade of the port who had been consulted, 46 agreed with the Committee that it would cause considerable inconvenience and very often great delay if the Custom House were entirely removed from its present position. They pointed out that Customs manifests, passes, and shipping documents, were generally made out in the merchants' offices in the Fort, and the staff occupied in preparing them and in passing them through the Custom House, were also often engaged in other office work, and if the proposed transfer were effected, a large number of firms would be obliged to keep special establishments at the Docks. The Committee also thought that it would be a convenience if the duty levied on dutiable goods could be paid at the Docks instead of at the Fort Custom House, and they expressed a hope that the Collector might be able to see his way to making some such arrangement. But with this single alteration, it appeared to the great majority of the members of the Chamber that no other changes in the present arrangements were required; and the Committee understand that the proposal to remove the entire Custom House from its present position has now been abandoned.

BILL TO AMEND THE EXCISE ACT, 1878.

The object of this bill—which was submitted for the opinion of the Chamber by the Bombay Government in March—is to give power for the levy of excise duty on beer manufactured in dengal and Northern India, on the same lines as the Bombay and Madras Excise Acts, the rate of duty proposed by the Bill being that leviable under the Tariff Act, with power to reduce the rate, when necessary, to any lower amount. The Committee, having examined the proposed enactment, intimated to Government that they had no suggestions to offer regarding its provisions, which met with their entire approval.

The Chairman moved "That the report of the Committee, which has been circulated, be adopted and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to." The subject, he said, which have received the attention of the committee have been as numerous and as important as those of any previous year, and they have been treated so fully and so amply in the report prepared by our secretary with such happy despatch, on his return, from his well-earned three months' holidays, that there is very little left for me to say.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

We have had frequent communications with Government respecting its rules and regulations, and our suggestions have been almost always adopted. The Act has been worked with much success in the Custom House, and we have not received a single complaint from any importer. We can trust the department to maintain a wholesome amount of vigilance in the interest of the honest trader; and in the present Collector of Customs we have a gentleman who has long been associated with members of the mercantile community, and I trust that Government will not—as seems to be their custom—remove him elsewhere the moment he has mastered the details of his office.

INCOME-TAX ON CONSIGNMENTS.

We protested strongly and successfully against the levy of this tax. It is certainly one that would never have been sprung like a mine on the merchants of Bombay as it was in Calcutta. Here we seem to be more in touch with Government officials than they are in that city, and I feel sure that our advice and opinion as to its practicability would have been asked before its imposition. We have not yet joined the Bengal Chamber in its protest against the principle of the income-tax. Much as we dislike it we are determined to wait until we see what are the effects of American silver legislation before we address Government on the subject; but I do strongly maintain that the very first act of Government in the reduction of taxation should be to raise the minimum of the incomes taxed. Such taxation is not necessary, it falls heavily on the lower middle-class European, Eurasian, and Native, and in the present condition of the finances both justice and mercy demand its abolition.

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

I fear we are no a nearer reduction in the rates of European messages. This intolerable tax on our trade must still occupy the attention of the Chamber. We urged Colonel Mallock to bring up the question at the Paris Conference, and at his request Government offered to reduce the terminal charge in India from 57½ centimes to 50 per word if the two Telegraph Companies would reduce their rates 6d. per word. They refused on the ground that, with the reduction in rates there had been no increase in business, but as a matter of fact there has been no reduction from this side—

In 1880 the rate was	Rs. 2-12
In 1885 "	" 2-12
In 1888 "	" 3-0

There is, I believe, to be a reduction in rates to the English Colonies, and the Government of India are going to help them by reducing its transit charges; but nothing is to be done for this great dependency, and I think that our Imperial Government might have taken the opportunity of securing some advantage for its own subjects. However, it is pretty clear that neither Heaven nor the Government will help us unless we help ourselves. We must continue to agitate about this question, and get our home firms to put pressure on their Local Chambers of Commerce to press for a reduction. So far I only know of the Manchester Chamber having taken action.

DELAY IN THE PROCEDURE AT THE POLICE COURTS.

Public opinion, and especially that of the legal profession, who naturally know most about the subject, has justified the action of the Chamber in this matter. The procedure of the Court of the Chief Magistrate should be improved by placing the disposal of the petty and night cases with some inferior officer, leaving the principal officers free to devote their attention to the more important cases brought before them. I have no hesitation in saying, on behalf of the European and Native public, that the delays which have existed, and alas! still exist are most unfair to both the accused and the accuser. The costs of obtaining justice are increased enormously, while the accusation of having committed an offence hangs over the accused for days, weeks, and at times months. I trust that Government will no longer delay the appointment of a fourth Magistrate. They have admitted there is a grievance, and the question as to who is to pay should not be allowed for a day to stand in the way of a serious grievance being remedied. The administration of justice is an Imperial, not a Municipal, charge, and I think the Corporation have clearly shown that this city is not receiving anything approaching a proportionate return for the amount it contributes in Court fees, &c., to the Imperial revenue as compared with the rest of the Presidency. Equal importance do I attach to the two first Judgeships of the Small Causes Court. We will not agree with me when I say that a large part of the rules and customs which govern trade among ourselves is based upon decisions

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, without having before it the evidence given at Plymouth as to the loss of the Serpent, or the finding of the Court of Inquiry, devotes a very well-considered article to the subject. Our contemporary disputes the allegation which has been made that the ship was too heavily engined, and says, in regard to the catastrophe, that it would not have mattered at the time whether the Serpent had 100 or 10,000 horse-power. There is, says the *Heeres-Zeitung*, still greater disproportion between the tonnage and, engine-power of ships in all navies, as in the German. "Our division-boats of 350 tons displacement, of which no one has hitherto questioned the seaworthiness, have 3,000 horse-power, while the despatch-boat Greif, with 2,000 tons, has 5,400, and the Wacht, with 1,400 tons, has 4,000." Moreover, continues our contemporary, the Serpent was proceeding under half-steam, so that nothing can be said on the score of speed, and her engines appear to have been in good condition. Neither does the *Heeres-Zeitung* think her to have been too long for her beam—comparing her with the German torpedo-boats and rapid cruisers—nor that she was constructed of defective materials, or too heavily armed. On the last-named point, comparison is made with the Corola, Olga, Freya, and Charlotte. Whatever error may have been made by the commander—and our contemporary questions the ability of the survivors to speak on the point, remarking that facts and not impressions are needed—or whatever deflection of the compass may have been caused by the neighbourhood of a ferruginous coast, it is not with these that we have to reckon in regard to the loss of the ship. It was in the nature of things, the *Heeres-Zeitung* believes, as in the case of the Grosser Kurfurst, that the Serpent, having struck, should go down. In short, the purpose of our contemporary, while defending the seaworthiness of the Serpent, is—not to attribute the blame or seek the reason, for her wrong course—but to point out that the unsinkable ship has not yet been built, and that the sooner grave thought is turned to that question the better. Some of our advantages, it thinks, may be bought at too great a price.

The worth, or otherwise, of Heligoland to Germany continues to occupy the attention of her naval and military writers. The position taken by Vice-Admiral Batsch in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, in an article entitled "Helgoland fest oder——sicher?"—that the island is worse than useless to Germany, inasmuch as it cannot be defended on land and will involve a great outlay upon naval constructions for its protection, while the advantage of a neutral flag has been lost—is assailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Reinhold Wagner in the *Preussische Jahrbucher*, who asks, "Was machen wir mit Helgoland?" It is true, he says, that it will be impossible to prevent a bombardment of the island; but the inhabitants must either be impressed for the defence, or elect to depart upon the outbreak of war for the mainland. He believes that Heligoland may not only be made self-defensive, but may also take its place as an important shelter and support for the fleet. He lays down with some preciseness of detail the number of guns required and the positions that should be assigned to them, the cupolas that should be erected, the system of rapid communication that should be established—by means of a species of tunnel—between the Oberland and the Unterland, and the optical telegraph, pigeon-post, and other provisions to be made. Upon a plan, he suggests also for his second purpose, an extended system of moles to secure sufficient shelter for torpedo and other craft of moderate displacement. Certainly his article, which is favoured with a somewhat sarcastic vein, is interesting both in its principles and the detailed positions it lays down. The author is aware that Rome was not built in a day, but thinks that Germany is losing time in the matter of securing the defence of her new possession.

The report has been issued of Colonel W. W. Murdoch, Commandant of the Artillery Practice Camp at Okehampton for 1890. The 67th Field Battery, under Major A. M. Murray, is especially named as "having been most carefully trained," whilst its fire-discipline is pronounced "excellent." I Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under Major E. O. Hay, also did remarkably well; and the following batteries are specially named, viz.:—No. 7 Battery, under Major Woods; No. 14, under Major Challenor; 63rd, Major Newbigging; and 52nd, Major O'Malley. Glancing at some of the figures we find that at 2,250 yards 18 series of rounds, fired in an average time of 13 minutes and 35 seconds disabled 259 out of 936 infantry dummies. In the open, 1,006 out of 2,450 men in column formation at 2,800 yards were disabled in an average of 12 minutes and 22 seconds. A very creditable performance certainly when allowance is made for the severity of the conditions under which the practice is made. To take the performances of the two best batteries:—The 67th Field Battery (Major Murray), with six 12-pr. breech-loaders, fired 10 series of 26 round each at 2,410 yards in 12 minutes 25 seconds, had 45·5 percentage of casualties when firing at 545 dummies. Of the 37 series, nine were time trials, 20 others were stopped on obtaining three "successive" accurate shrapnel, with a very small margin of error. The rounds expended included some 40 or 50 per cent. of ranging shell. I Battery, Royal Horse Artillery (Major Hay), with an armament of six 12-pr. rifled breech-loaders, fired 10 series with an average of 22·9 rounds in each series at an average range of 2,270 yards. Their average time in action in each series was 16 minutes 10 seconds; 545 dummies being fired at, creating a percentage of 60 casualties.

The publication of the Report on the Manœuvres has brought forth letters from Sir Geoffrey Hornby and Admiral Philip Colomb. To differ in opinion from the former officer on a question of tactics is somewhat daring, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, but without further explanation we cannot agree that Sir Michael Seymour "has shown how easily and completely a hostile fleet could maintain itself on an important trade-route and interrupt the traffic." That he did not accomplish so much may have been, we can easily believe, because of an insufficiency of cruisers; but as he did not even attempt to use the cruisers with which he was supplied, we are without data to support such an assumption. Nor is it indubitable that if Sir George Tryon had been supplied with, say, half-a-dozen Etrurias, he would have been able to bring his adversary to action within the limits of time allotted to the manœuvres. If we read Admiral Colomb aright, he fears that the increased value which is likely to attach to torpedo-boats may result in a cry for further fixed defences on the Southern coasts, and he points out that the only way to cope with the depredations of these "varmint" is to scotch them in their holes. The antidote, in fact, is cruisers in the Channel, not guns, range-finders, electric lights, and controllable torpedoes on our own littoral.

The Duke of Connaught, as has been stated, entered upon his command at Portsmouth on Friday last (2nd January), Major-General Geary, R.A., having acted for him since his appointment in August. His Royal Highness has as his staff Captains C. R. Barn, Royal Dragoons, and North Dalrymple, Scots Guards, as aides-de-camp, and Colonels W. F. Cavaye and E. H. Sartorius, V.C., as assistant adjutant-generals. It was the Duke's own wish that Colonel Cavaye should be selected for the charge of the Adjutant-General's department when the appointment fell vacant recently. Colonel Cavaye was his military secretary at Bombay, and proved himself to be as able as he undoubtedly was popular says the *World*. He is fortunately a member of no clique, and owes his success entirely to personal merit, which His Royal Highness recognised years ago when he met him at Rawul Pindee. At that time he was a comparatively unknown man, commanding a line battalion.

The law regulating the principles upon which the German Colonial Forces should be organised and administered has been submitted to the Federal Council. At present the proposals have reference only to the men required for German East Africa, who are described as "Troops of the Protectorate." The rank and file will consist entirely of natives, and they will be placed under the command of those officers, non-commissioned officers, doctors, and others of the Imperial Army and Navy who may apply to be incorporated in the Colonial Force. These will be detached from the arm of their origin, and those of the naval and military departments who have been employed in civil capacities will be given militafy standing in the Colonial Army. In regard to discipline and criminal procedure, the German regulations will apply, but the Emperor may introduce modifications at will.

The *France Militaire* gives heavy type to the necessity of combined Franco-Russian manœuvres. A somewhat vague rumour has been spread by some Continental papers that next year will see the troops of the Triple Alliance, or at any rate of Germany and Austria, manœuvring together on the plains of Saxony, or elsewhere in Germany, and the *France Militaire* would have France and Russia agree upon a similar project. Russian troops would be brought to join the French operations, and French forces would be sent for the same purpose to Russia. Military solidarity between the two nations would result, says our contemporary, while the transport service would gain experience it sadly lacks.

A Chinese correspondent, says the *Reichswehr*, states that the Chinese Imperial Government intends to make a first-class fortress at Girin, in Manchuria, which will have a large garrison, be completely armed, and be connected with inner China by railway. The works, it is believed, will be carried out by English and German engineers.

A WRITER in "All the Year Round" sighs for the time when "Thames Way," as somebody once proposed to call the Victoria Embankment, will, instead of ending at Blackfriars, extend to the Tower, and even farther. Then shall we no longer be compelled to peep at the river from the ends of squalid alleys or through the half-opened gates of wharves and ship repairers' yards. A more crying need, however, as this writer says, is an embankment on the other side of the water, which should keep the poor crowded quarters there out of the mud and misery of periodical overflows of the tide. It is hoped that when that long-needed change arrives the county Council will deal tenderly with traditional local names. "Rose Alley," "The Bear Garden," and "Paris Garden," for example, still preserve the tradition of the localities of famous play-houses of Shakespeare's days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

MESSRS. ANGIER BROTHERS in their "Steam Freights for 1890" say:—The salient fact brought out by a review of the past year's steamship owning is the sudden relapse of all freights and values of steam property from the high points reached in 1889 to about the lowest figures touched during the long depression in this trade from 1883 to 1887. The decline commenced with early spring, and progressed rapidly, till at the close of 1890 freights have reached as low figures as can be remembered, and the position is aggravated by the abnormally high cost of coal, wages, and all working expenses. The rates now ruling leave a heavy loss in working for all but cheaply bought new steamers. Taking the fact that the increase of tonnage during 1887 to 1890 inclusive largely exceeds that produced during 1881 to 1883, and that four years' severe depression was the result of the 1881 to 1883 overproduction, it is but prudent to prepare for a similar lengthened depression for the future, more especially as trade generally is on the descending side of the cycle. This view must be taken as the guide for future operations to insure anything like safety; and the only sure means of altering and improving the position is a wholesale laying up of steamers in order to reduce the amount of trading tonnage by some 25 per cent. of that now seeking employment. The loss of earning power has reduced the market value of steamers, and few buyers who know much of the working of them would be tempted to pay above £6 10s. to £7 for good new boats with triple expansion engines of the best type, and fair nine to ten knots speed. Builders' costs on the other hand, have not yet come down sufficiently to allow them to tender at these prices, but, all things taken into account, they run little risk by taking distant deliveries on about these terms. Referring to the different trades, America (United States) and River Plate and Black Sea afforded the chief support to the great cargo-carrying fleets, only falling off towards late autumn. India and China gave but a restricted and poor employment all through the year. Mediterranean and Baltic earnings have been poor all through from early spring to the close. Outward employment fell away in a marked degree, and kept at unusually low rates all through the year, the only exception being a short spurt in sugar and other exports to the United States from the United Kingdom and Continental ports during the autumn, caused by the new tariffs fixed by the M'Kinley Bill after certain dates. Labour troubles have harrassed shipping as much or more than any interest. The unbearable tyranny and interference of the unions and systematic neglect of duty on the part of the Government in withholding the proper protection to free labour forced into existence the Shipping Federation as the only means of successfully preserving liberty and independence of the unions to shipowners. The immediate success of this federation and its great resources have forcibly proved what power the shipping interest can wield by holding together. Government interference with shipping has resulted in two or three fresh Acts of Parliament—the Load Line Act, a useful measure productive of good, and the Life-Saving Appliances Act, worth little or nothing, for its object and harrassing tax on owners are the principle."

The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the deferred annuity holders in the East Indian Railway was held on Jan. 2 at the Cannon-street Hotel, Lieut-Gen. Streachey in the chair. The eighty-ninth report of the directors stated that the net earnings for the half-year of the under-akings, the Patna-Gya, and Tarkessur Railways amounted to Rs. 1,61,44,961. From this had to be deducted, on account of the charges for the annuity and interest payable to the Secretary of State and the usual contribution to the Provident Fund, a sum of Rs. 1,23,27,245, leaving a divisible surplus of Rs. 38,17,715, of which the company's share was Rs. 7,63,543, to which adding Rs. 11,798, the earnings from working a portion of the Bengal-Nagpur line, and deducting Rs. 13,302 for Indian income-tax the sum payable to the company was Rs. 7,63,039. That amount had produced the sum of £58,274 6s., which, together with the balance brought forward from last half-year, enabled the board to recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 17s. 6d. per cent on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent., leaving a small balance in hand.—The Chairman explained that the rate of exchange at which the transaction of the undertaking were settled had improved from 1s. 4d. in 1889 to 1s. 5d. in 1890. He had anticipated a dividend of 18s. 6d. for the half-year, instead of the 17s. 6d. now proposed. As to the estimated result of the half-year just closed, ending December 31, 1890, he was sorry to say that the adverse influence of the first half of the year, continued in the second half, through somewhat less strength; the estimated total receipts were Rs. 7,43,000 less; but the working expenses showed a reduction of Rs. 12,68,000; so the next result was better than for the corresponding half of 1889 by Rs. 5,25,000, which he thought very satisfactory. The improvement in the exchange which affected favourably the first half of 1890 would extend to the second half. They might reasonably anticipate 7s. 6d. for the half year, in addition to the guaranteed two per cent., instead of 4s. in 1889. He mentioned that 7s. 6d. was the dividend paid in 1888 when the gross receipts were 6¼ lakhs more. It was obvious on the whole that the East Indian Railway had come through a period of depression much better than its neighbours, and that what it had lost had not gone to swell the receipts of other lines. The accounts showed that for the first half-year of 1890 the gross receipts of the undertaking were Rs. 7,89,500 less than in 1889; and the working expenses were Rs. 4,99,000 less, the result being only Rs. 2,90,500 worse; and if the company's claim against the Government was realised in full, the deficiency would be almost made good. Upwards of 7,000,000 passengers were carried, and that number was only once exceeded—in the corresponding half of 1889. The goods traffic, though not expanding as might be desired, could not be looked upon as unsatisfactory. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report which was seconded by Mr. M. C. Wilkinson, and agreed to.

It appears that two projects for a Syrian railway have been submitted to the Porte, by Mr. William Sola and Mr. Freije respectively. The two schemes are almost identical as regards route, but whereas Mr. Freije has asked for a guarantee of £520 per kilometre, Mr. Sola is willing to take the concession without any guarantee. "This fact," says the *Levant Herald*, "necessarily places Mr. Sola's project first in order of consideration, and its right to precedence has been recognised at the Department of Public Works." The project is for a line which has its port at Alexandretta, to run thence by Aleppo to the important town of Biredjik, on the Euphrates, whore it meets the great commercial route which leads through Orfa to Diarbekir. The scheme includes a branch from Aleppo to Damascus serving Lama and Homs, and from this branch another is to break off at Homs and end at Tripoli, on the coast. It is thus a fairly complete outline of a Syrian railway, embracing all that is essential to begin with, and affording opportunities for later development. It unites the best ports with the principal commercial centres, and traverses a well-peopled country of large productive capabilities, to which the railway if it is made, will give a great impulse. The Constantinople paper expresses confidence that the railway would pay, and adds that Mr. Sola has lodged at the Credit Lyonnais £14,400, which may be regarded as a guarantee that his scheme has the necessary financial backing.

Discussing "Mr. Windom's currency scheme," the *New York Commercial Chronicle* contends that it is not at all in harmony with his views hitherto published, which have been more in favour of a contraction than an expansion of the circulation. Referring more particularly to the currency of the United States, the *Chronicle* contends that there is at the present moment no need for an "emergency expedient." Mr. Windom's proposal is described summarily by the *Chronicle* as a mere expedient, tending to increase the supply of paper money, promising on the part of the Government to pay so many dollars. Referring to Mr. Windom's proposal as a whole, the *Chronicle* describes it, ironically, as "a most economical invention." The currency it provides requires nothing more than a promise on the part of the Government to pay, to support, and to redeem it. The Government is quite strong enough to discharge this obligation, but there is, says the *Chronicle*, no good reason why it should be required to do so.

The following table, which we compile from the annual pig-iron circular of Messrs. Bost and Turner, of Glasgow, shows the extent of the fluctuations in the prices of warrants during the past year:—

	Hematite.	Scotch.	Middlesbrough.
1890.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January 6	82 0	66 3	66 1½
June 5	49 4	42 4	39 6
October 6	60 7½	54 0	50 6
December 31.....	53 6	46 3	42 3

There were of course many minor fluctuations between the dates given above. These severe changes were, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, largely due to the operations of speculators, which repeatedly checked the demand of consumers, which was further admittedly influenced adversely during the last few months by dear money and the uneasy feeling in financial circles. The number of Scotch furnaces in blast declined considerably as the year advanced; the average for the first five months was 88, for the next four months 78, and for the remaining three months 6—the average for the year being 66, against 85 in 1889. The average production per furnace per week, however, was 232 tons, against 228 tons in 1889.

"The committee appointed to consider the question of the extension of the Egyptian Government railway system," says the *Egyptian Gazette* (Alexandria), "is to examine certain proposals to be laid before it by the Railway Board. Among these proposals are the following:—The settlement of the expenditure on the Cherbeen-Biela line, towards which the Government was to contribute a sum of £E.14,000, which has not yet been paid to the Railway Board. The Board proposes that the receipts of this line should be appropriated by it until this amount has been encashed, instead of being paid, as at present, to the Public Debt Commission. The Board proposes also that, after the repayment of this £E.14,000, the construction of lines from Biela to Belcas, Dessook, Kafr Sheikh, and Rahmaneeyoh should be taken in hand. The construction of a line in the suburbs of Cairo, starting from Pont Limoon station and running to Fishenk Kharee, passing by Khalig, Waily, the Cairo Water Company's reservoir, Bab-el-Nasr, Bab-el-Karafa, Bab-el-Wizir, and Bab-el-Gabal. Messrs. Suares Brothers propose that the Cairo-Heloean railway line, of which they are the concessionaries, should be joined to the Government railway system. The cost of these extensions is estimated at about £E 20,000 for Messrs. Suares, and at about £E. 3,000 for the Railway Board."

As an illustration of the disadvantages to trade in Tonquin resulting from the application of the differential tariff in favour of imports of French origin, a correspondent of the *Republique Francaise*, writing from Laokai, says that while the natives of the delta region pay 20 per cent more for certain imported merchandise than before the application of the tariff, the merchants on the higher reaches of the Red River obtain their supplies from China, where they are able to buy more cheaply than at Honoi. These supplies include Bombay yarns and piece goods.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF JANUARY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting acloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi.....	30·114	WSW	6	68·1	1	86	..	4·57	+2·21
Agra	30·134	NW	3	73·1	50·6	87	..	0·99	+0·30
Cawnpore..	30·060	W	4	71·8	50·0	84	..	0·67	..
Allahabad..	30·104	W N W	4	74·5	48·2	88	..	1·32	..
Jhansi	30·129	Calm	1	76·4	52·7	73	..	0·80	+0·08
Jacobabad..	30·159	N W	4	67·9	51·0	87	..	0·87	+2·68
Karachi....	30·121	E N E	5	78·6	58·0	87	..	7·10	+6·60
Ajmere....	30·182	Calm	1	63·7	48·3	90	..	1·68	+1·37
Deesa.....	30·081	E N E	6	68·2	51·9	58	..	0·61	+0·44
Rajkote	30·166	Calm	4	69·9	51·0	49	..	0·50	+0·14
Neemuch..	30·138	Calm	3	70·7	48·2	76	..	2·85	+2·46
Indore	30·154	Calm	1	81·4	46·2	51	..	0·98	−0·77
Sangor	30·133	N N E	3	76·3	54·3	63	..	0·41	−1·79
Jubbulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshungabad	30·156	E	5	79·8	51·8	71	..	0·09	−1·37
Khandwa..	30·138	Calm	2	84·2	49·5	47	..	1·67	+0·35
Raipur	30·081	N N E	2	79·3	55·3	51	..	0·61	+0·06
Nagpoor ..	30·113	N N W	4	80·2	52·8	56	..	0·32	+4·32
Amraoti ..	30·087	E N E	5	85·6	53·8	47	..	2·29	+0·47
Akola	30·116	Calm	3	86·0	53·1	62	..	2·45	..
Surat	30·078	N W	1	80·1	60·3	58	..	1·04	−0·21
Mangaon..	30·135	W N W	4	85·9	51·5	70	..	1·04	−0·43
Bombay ..	30·119	N N E	10	85·3	69·0	55	..	1·38	+0·51
Poona	30·117	Calm	4	82·6	53·4	55	..	0·59	+3·74
Sholapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	29·988	E	8	86·1	63·4	36	..	1·38	+0·45
Belgaum ..	30·025	E N E	8	86·3	60·0	56	..	2·42	+3·28
Dharwar ..	29·988	E N E	7	84·0	1	77	..	1·76	..
Karwar	30·027	E N E	2	90·8	64·9	81	..	2·20	−0·83
Mangalore..	29·990	Calm	1	90·3	69·9	81	..	1·31	−1·36
Calicut	29·993	E N E	1	88·3	70·1	78	..	4·15	−1·26
Cochin	29·997	E S E	M	91·2	71·1	73	..	6·52	+1·22
Bangalore..	30·053	N E	3	82·2	59·9	74	..	0·93	+0·34
Second observatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·2/	..
Masulipatam	30·038	N	3	86·1	70·0	90	..	11·59	+3·17
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·84	..
Cuddapah..	30·035	S S E	..	91·0	68·5	69	..	2·74	−3·89
Madras	30·028	E N E	7	89·0	72·2	86	..	5·26	−10·07
Coimbatore	30·046	N E	2	85·4	64·2	85	..	1·21	−4·64
Trichinopoly	30·021	N E	6	90·0	67·9	81	..	5·33	−5·90
Negapatam	30·012	N N W	5	85·9	70·2	88	0·01	16·36	−15·39
Colombo (27th)..	29·987	N N E	7	87·0	70·4	69	..	20·39	−1·79

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Jacobabad and Surat, but has decreased everywhere else. The fall has been rapid to brisk in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces, and also at Neemuch, and generally moderate in other districts. The area of high barometer noticed in yesterday's report remains stationary, while low readings continue to be reported from the West Coast and Ceylon. The baric gradients are slight, and the isobars indicate no feature of any importance. The barometer reads below the normal average on the Malabar Coast, and at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and above it elsewhere. Wind directions at Madras and Negapatam show a tendency to a cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate at Bombay, Madras and Delhi, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 6 miles per hour at Amraoti, Deesa, Karachi and Agra. The maximum temperature is 10° below the average at Ajmere and 4° to 5° at Delhi, Jacobabad and Nagpur; while at Deesa, Surat and Mangalore it is 5° to 7° in excess of the average. The highest maximum was 92° at Cuddapah. Nights are 5° to 9° hotter than usual at Ajmere, Jacobabad, Deesa, Surat and Madras, but the variations elsewhere are unimportant. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Indore and Khandwa (46°). Humidity has changed somewhat irregularly and by small amounts, and the skies are only partially cloudy in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and the extreme south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen at Negapatam, but there has been none anywhere else. Fine clear weather generally prevails in all parts of the Indian region except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where conditions appear to be slightly disturbed. The isobars indicate slightly disturbed weather to the west-north-westwards of Bombay in the sea.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 27th January, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·915
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	61·5
Relative humidity of Air	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·1
General Directions of Wind	N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	244

*From midnight to midnight.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 28.—The Fancy Goods Trading Company.
29.—Meeting Back Baths Company.
29.—Auction Sale of the People of India Mill, Chinchpoogly.
31.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
Feb. 2.—Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat.
2.—First Criminal Sessions.
2.—Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company.
3.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
3.—Volunteer Ball, Town Hall.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
4.—First Criminal Sessions.
4.—Oratorio, "Christ and his Soldiers," St. Thomas's Cathedral.
4.—Oratorio at the Cathedral, 5-30 p.m.
4.—Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
5.—First Criminal Sessions.
5.—Dance Government House, 9-30 p.m.
6.—Prize-giving, Cathedral Schools, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
7.—Back Bay Baths Blindfold Race.
7.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
7.—Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree in Framji Cawasji Institute.
7.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp.
8.—Volunteer Church Parade.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Byculla Club Ball.
10.—An afternoon Concert, Town Hall.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
14.—Scottish Orphanage Prize Distribution.
14.—Brigade Parade of Volunteer Regiments.
14.—Prize Distribution, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
14.—Volunteer Brigade Parade, Esplanade.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
20.—Census Enumeration commences.
21.—Bombay Races.
21.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
23.—Bombay Races.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
24.—Half-yearly general meeting, Bombay Club.
25.—Bombay Races.
25.—Census Operations.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club.
26.—Census Operations.
27.—Bombay Races.
27.—Census Operations.
28.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
28.—Annual General Meeting of the Western India Turf Club.
Mar. 2.—Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Rigatta.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Rigatta.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.

Mr. Sims Reeves.

GABRIELLE BOMPARD has been removed to the Nanterre Prison. She has expressed, however, a wish to be transferred to Clermont Gaol, and her counsel, Maitre Henri Robert, is about to petiton the authorities to this effect. Eyraud is not only behaving admirably in the "Prison of the Condemned" at La Roquette, but he has begun to pay special attention to the ministrations of the reverend gentleman who acts as chaplain to doomed felons. The murderer of Gouffe is still, however, hoping against hope, and believes that his death penalty will be commuted to a sentence of transportation for life. He puts all possible confidence in the Court of Cassation, which, in his opinion, is sure to grant his appeal; but he has not been told that, in addition to his prospects of reprieve from the higher tribunal, he has also a slight additional chance of keeping his head on his shoulders owing to the fact that eight of the jurymen who sat at his trial have signed a petition for a commutation of his sentence. Eyraud spends his time in chatting, reading, and compiling a new memorandum on his defence, which he proposes to submit to his new judges, should the Court of Cassation quash the verdict given in the Assize Court the other day. He avoids card-playing altogether, and does not conceal his aversion for this pastime, in which doomed criminals are permitted to indulge.

Of the Bacteriological Institute which Prince Alexander Petrovitch of Oldenburg has founded in St. Petersburg, a correspondent says it is very complete in its appointments, and good work may be expected from it. Dr. Chamberlain, Professor Pasteur's assistant, informed the correspondent that it is the most completely furnished and most thoroughly workmanlike institution of the kind, so far as he knows, in Europe. But he does not speak for England or America. He has been much impressed with the kindness of his reception and the signal marks of sympathy expressed by Russians for France. When he visited the St. Petersburg clinic the students rose *en masse* and cheered for France and Pasteur.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

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These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

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Very superior	21s. 6d
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French Heels.	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

OR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

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"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact 'the flower of the flock.'"

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BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—London Medical Record

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Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Cadbury's Cocoa (REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

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